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Ford Captures 59% in Illinois; Carter Easily Defeats 3 Rivals

Reagan Gets 1% of Vote

By David S. Broder
CHICAGO, March 17 (UPI)—President Ford defeated Ronald Reagan by a wide margin in the primary yesterday, adding to his drive for the Republican nomination. He won 59 percent of the vote, approximately 3 to 1 over his nearest challenger, Governor George Wallace, who won 18 percent. Carter won 18 percent, and Shriver won 3 percent. Reagan, who had been expected to win, received only 1 percent of the vote.

SCOREBOARD

Illinois	
REPUBLICANS	
Ford	448,471 (59%)
Reagan	306,501 (40%)
Lar Daly	7,512 (1%)
DEMOCRATS	
Carter	618,367 (48%)
Wallace	363,987 (28%)
Shriver	297,438 (18%)
Harris	96,987 (8%)

Wallace 2d, Shriver 3d

By Joel D. Weisman

CHICAGO, March 17 (UPI)—Former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter yesterday scored his most convincing primary victory yet, crushing three other opponents in the Illinois Democratic presidential preference ballot. Mr. Carter outpolled his nearest competitor, Alabama Gov. George Wallace, by almost 2 to 1 and won nearly 50 per cent of the Illinois vote. Sargent Shriver, a former Illinois resident, who had hoped that his friends in Mayor Richard Daley's Chicago organization would help him get a respectable showing, finished third with 18 per cent of the vote, and former Oklahoma Sen. Fred Harris finished a distant fourth.

widest margin in any of the states in which both have campaigned.

With perennial candidate Lar Daly running far behind, Mr. Ford defeated Mr. Reagan by a near-landslide proportion, 59 per cent to 40 per cent.

In the separate count for delegates completed in 86 per cent of the state's precincts, Mr. Ford had obtained 70 of the 86 delegates and Mr. Reagan 13. Thirteen delegates were undecided.

Mr. Ford, in a telephone message, said he was pleased with his victory.

He also did well in the delegate phase of the primary. He had hoped to elect 21 convention delegates but won 31.

Fourth Largest Group

A total of 155 delegates were selected, with 14 additional delegates to be picked at a later convention for a total of 169. Fourth largest in the Democratic National Convention, which will be held in July in New York.

It was expected that the majority of delegates elected

Factors behind the Ford and Carter victories. Page 3.

would be committed to Sen. Adlai Stevenson, who claims he is not interested in the presidential nomination. The Stevenson delegates ran at the urging of Mayor Daley and will be controlled by him. They are also expected to elect Mayor Daley as the delegation chairman, a post that Carter sides have assured Mayor Daley they want him to have.

In the tabulation for convention delegates, Sen. Stevenson had 85, followed by Mr. Carter with 31, uncommitted 18; Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, 6; Gov. Dan Walker, 4; and Gov. Wallace, 3.

Gov. Wallace, campaigning in Raleigh, N.C., said he was grateful to finish second and hoped to "stay in there."

Industrial State

Mr. Carter said that his victory was significant because it came in a major industrial state. In Massachusetts, the only other industrial state primary he entered, he received only 14 per cent of the vote, finishing fourth.

Mr. Carter's victory was easily his most impressive—he won 28 per cent in New Hampshire, 24 per cent in Florida and 46 per cent in Vermont.

Gov. Wallace's defeat was his second consecutive loss to Mr. Carter, who defeated him last week in Florida.

The Alabama governor seemed to be bristling at the losses. In North Carolina, he criticized Mr. Carter by name for the first time, calling him a "warm-over McGovern," a reference to the 1972 Democratic nominee, Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota.

Gov. Wallace said he had not criticized Mr. Carter in the past, but "he's seen fit to talk about me in Illinois and in Florida, so I say turnabout's fair play, and I'll criticize him now."

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Prime Minister Harold Wilson in his rain-splattered limousine yesterday in front of 10 Downing Street on way to House of Commons, where he intends to take a seat as a backbencher after his resignation takes effect.

Party Deeply Divided Five in Labor Cabinet Seeking Wilson's Post

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON, March 17 (UPI)—Five senior Cabinet ministers announced today their candidacies to succeed Harold Wilson as Labor party leader and as Britain's prime minister.

Mr. Wilson resigned his office yesterday in a dramatic and unexpected announcement in which he said he had served long enough and wished to step aside for someone else.

His successor will be chosen next week in secret balloting by Labor members of the House of Commons. The winner will automatically inherit not only the post of party leader but also that of prime minister.

Several days of intense private and public lobbying is expected before the Labor members make their choice. Because the five candidates cover nearly all shades of opinion in the party, the struggle for this country's most glittering political prize is likely to expose deep divisions that Mr. Wilson, mild quietude recently, has managed to conceal by adroit political maneuvering.

The five who put their names forward were James Callaghan, the foreign secretary, who is regarded in newspaper speculation and by odds makers as the favorite; Roy Jenkins, the home secretary; Anthony Crosland, environment secretary; Michael Foot, employment secretary; and Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the energy secretary.

Two Surprises
There were two surprises. One was that both Mr. Benn and Mr. Foot declared their intention to run for the post. Both are favorites of the party's left wing and they are thus likely to split the leftists' vote in early balloting.

The other was the failure of Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey to announce his candidacy. Mr. Healey would say only that he was "considering his position." It was thought that he would not make the effort unless he was reasonably certain of success and would be happy to continue as chancellor under any of

Lira Falls Amid Chaos In Europe's Currencies

Italian Reds Meet Moro, Propose Deal

ROME, March 17 (AP)—As the Italian lira tumbled to a record low, Premier Aldo Moro tonight called the Communists into an emergency meeting with Italy's top leaders on measures to keep the currency and the economy from collapsing.

Political observers said it was the first time that the Communists had been consulted on emergency measures since 1947, when the party was ousted from national unity governments.

Communist Secretary-General Enrico Berlinguer's attendance seemed a major victory for the Communists, who are striving for a share in ruling.

Communist leader Giorgio Amendola said that the party was willing to help Mr. Moro carry out an austerity program to salvage the Italian economy in exchange for a governing role.

The Communists, who run a close second to the Christian Democrats in electoral strength, were bolstered today by a new political pact under which they and the Socialists will form a government for the region of Lazio, whose capital is Rome. The Social Democrats agreed to give backing to the two leftist parties in voting.

In a dramatic day on the Italian Exchange, the dollar soared to 880 lire, up 45 per cent from yesterday. In two weeks, the lira has lost 15 per cent in value, despite the estimated \$65 million loan by the central bank to defend it.

Rumors circulated, meanwhile, that Premier Moro might announce the resignation of his five-week-old minority government tomorrow. A close aide to Mr. Moro, asked about the rumors, said he



Emilio Colombo

had no idea what the Premier's intentions were, but did not deny them.

Mr. Moro drafted an austerity package today aimed at bracing consumer spending and cutting imports. It included a new increase in the price of gasoline on top of the 10 per cent that went into effect Saturday. Also included were higher taxes on natural gas, automobiles, liquor and beer, and import quotas for oil, meat, wood and paper.

Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo said that an agreement had been reached within the minority government for some measures concerning "indirect taxes and regarding, in general, products linked to the balance of payments." But he declined to give details.

Mr. Amendola said that, in exchange for a share of national power, his party was willing to consider giving its support for rationing some consumer goods, cutting wages and freezing those in the middle bracket. He also called for the ouster of Treasury

Mark's Rise Spurs Talk of Revaluation

By Ian M. Gummer

PARIS, March 17 (UPI)—The Italian lira plummeted to record-low levels today while the West German mark strengthened in chaotic trading conditions on European currency exchanges.

The action in each currency was stimulated by rumors—that Italian foreign exchange markets would again be closed and that Germany would revalue the mark. The latter was strongly denied by Bonn officials.

The West German Finance Ministry also denied a report that Bonn would shortly withdraw the mark from the jointly floating group of European currencies, known as the snake, and that the snake was about to break up.

"I can deny that clearly, with all possible emphasis," a ministry spokesman said. Oskar Emminger, vice-president of Germany's central bank, the Bundesbank, issued a similar denial.

Other monetary victims of today's hectic currency trading were the Belgian franc and the Danish krone. The national banks of both countries announced they were raising their bank rates in an effort to stop the drain on their currencies. The moves would make it more attractive to keep investments in the two currencies through higher interest rates.

The plunge in the lira's value occurred despite strong intervention by the Bank of Italy, using its \$1.5 billion in recently acquired international loans to bolster the national currency.

Italy is believed to have already spent about \$650 million in defense of the lira.

The lira's value against the dollar fell today to 880 from 845 yesterday, a slump of over 4 per cent, causing the rumor of a renewed closure of Italy's foreign exchange markets.

Defense Cost
Italy reopened the markets on March 17 after 40-day shutdown following speculative attacks on the lira. Some analysts said that today's defense of the lira cost the central bank about \$250 million.

Dealers said that the slump in the lira was due partly to renewed speculative pressure and partly to a renewed closure of Italy's foreign exchange markets.

Striking Portuguese Nurses Ordered Into State Service

LISBON, March 17 (AP)—Striking nurses were ordered today to government service today as Portuguese authorities moved to halt a rising wave of labor unrest.

The move followed a declaration today by the Cabinet stating that the nurses' six-day-old walkout was illegal.

A nurses' union representative said that, as he understood it, the government has ordered a "civilian requisition" of the nurses, which, if unheeded, would be followed by "military requisition."

Under Portuguese law, a "civilian requisition" means that refu-

sal to work would lead to imprisonment.

In the face of threatened conscription and of growing public opposition to the nationwide strike, nurses' unions in the north and central sections of the country went back to work this morning.

But nurses in the south remained on strike and were also meeting in Lisbon when the government move to conscript them was announced.

Many of the nurses, not sure about what the government action implied, left the meeting—which had earlier passed a motion to continue the strike—and returned to their jobs.

Nurses throughout the country went on strike on Friday to press wage demands, but have continued to treat emergency cases.

Still, the partial work stoppage has caused delays in treatment and confusion in Portugal's hospitals and has reportedly accounted for at least two deaths.

The nurses backed down from a threat yesterday to expand the strike to include emergency wards, when it became apparent that most Portuguese—and many of the nurses themselves—opposed the move.

U.S. Increases Aid

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—The United States has agreed to increase economic aid to Portugal by \$40 million during the next 18 months.

The agreement was made yesterday between Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Portuguese officials and raised to \$240 million U.S. economic aid for the Lisbon government.

The State Department said the increased assistance reflected Portugal's continuing progress toward democratic government and economic stability. The \$240 million includes development and technical assistance grants, food and commodity loans and other aid.



Gov. Carter campaigning in New York's Grand Central Station yesterday after his victory in Illinois primary.

'Slow Progress' Is Reported Peace Talks on Lebanon

BEIRUT, March 17 (UPI)—Hizbullah guerrilla chief Yassir Arafat and other leaders ended a round of peace talks in Damascus today and political sources reported "slow progress" reaching a settlement to men's civil strife.

It fighting flared throughout capital as rival gunmen paid attention to the peace effort.

The fighting spread to northern Lebanon after 11 Christian soldiers on their way to the village Kheibar, near the Syrian border, were ambushed and 24 reports from the region.

Mr. Arafat and other top guerrilla leaders returned from two days of talks in Damascus of a settlement that would trade the position of President. Sources said the discussion was about the disbanding of the army rebellion and other issues by leftists, political groups said.

Some progress has been made, the Syrians are not in a hurry. They've told everybody to wait time to work out settlement that will stick," the Syrians said.

Outcome Awaited

Gen. Aziz Abidat, a Syrian army garrison leader, said he was awaiting the outcome of the Syrian peace talks while his forces kept their positions.

Another rebel army group, the Lebanese Arab Army of Lt. Ahmed Khatib, has halted its advance against the palace of President Frangieh, a Christian.

In the Damascus peace talks, President Assad held separate meetings with Lebanese Christian and Muslim religious leaders and representatives of the rightist Salafite party and the Palestinian guerrilla movement.

Along with Mr. Arafat, the leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Yusef Hawatme, and the head of the pro-Syrian Salafite guerrilla group, Zuhair Mohsen, attended the talks.

Newspaper speculation centered on Syrian proposals to end the impasse. A leftist newspaper, As Saffr,

the Syrian-proposed formula would:

- Try to find an honorable end to the conflict in Damascus today and political sources reported "slow progress" reaching a settlement to men's civil strife.

- Seek agreement by the main political leaders, including Mr. Frangieh, on a new president.

- Attempt to insure a "national balance" in the armed forces.

U.S. Warns Syria, Israel

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—The United States has told Syria and Israel that it will not tolerate any interference in the current Lebanese crisis.

State Department spokesman Robert Fumehel would not mention any countries by name, saying only that the United States has been in close touch with neighboring countries of Lebanon. Other officials acknowledged that the warnings were given to Israel and Syria.

Protests Continue on West Bank

Israeli Soldiers Wound 3 Arab Youths

JERUSALEM, March 17 (UPI)—Israeli soldiers shot three Arab youths today during one of the worst days of rioting on the occupied West Bank since Israel seized the territory from Jordan in 1967.

Israel's semi-official national radio said 60 persons were arrested in Jerusalem and scores of others were seized in other towns as street protests were held throughout the West Bank.

Arab sources reported demonstrations near the Mount of Olives in the Old City of Jerusalem and in the West Bank towns of Bethlehem, Nablus, Jericho, Hebron, Abu Dis, Halhul, Beit Sahur and Beit Jala.

Israel imposed curfews in Jericho, Hebron and Halhul. The national radio said the six weeks of West Bank unrest "shows no signs of abating."

Rock-Throwing Mob
In the most serious incident, Israeli soldiers wounded the three youths during a confrontation

with rock-throwing Arabs on the outskirts of Jerusalem.

Arab witnesses said young demonstrators near the village of Abu Dis scattered stones across the Jerusalem-Jericho Highway, forcing a car with Israeli soldiers to stop.

The soldiers, who had hitched a ride to Jericho, fired shots through the windows of the car as the Arab youths surrounded the vehicle and threw stones.

A military spokesman said a truck carrying Israeli soldiers came down the road, the soldiers in the truck opened fire at the demonstrators, and then the truck headed toward Jerusalem.

Troops in Truck
It appeared the troops in the truck fired the shots that wounded the three young Arabs, the spokesman said.

The most seriously wounded, 16-year-old Ali Hussein Afana, was shot in the head and taken to Hadassah Hospital. Doctors said he was in critical condition after a 4 1/2-hour operation.

Military sources said the other wounded demonstrators were a 14-year-old girl and an 18-year-old man.

In Jerusalem, witnesses said hundreds of young Arabs massed in the streets of the Old City near the Mount of Olives, chanting anti-Israeli slogans and blocking roads.

The youngsters tossed rocks at Israeli border police and the security forces used clubs to break up the protest. Forty persons were arrested.

Today's incidents followed weeks of demonstrations set off by a Jan. 29 court ruling that allows Jews to pray at the Temple Mount, a site holy to Judaism and Islam. It is near Jerusalem's Al Aqsa mosque, third-holiest site in Islam.

Political sources said the scheduled April 12 municipal elections on the West Bank contributed to the tension because candidates are taking strong positions against the occupation.



Israeli troops with helmets, truncheons and shields lead an Arab youth away from scene of rioting in East Jerusalem. He was arrested for throwing stones at passing cars.

As Rebel Army Push Stalls

Lebanese Factions Playing A Territorial Waiting Game

By James M. Markham

BEIRUT, Lebanon, March 17 (UPI).—“Turn right at the Dushka,” said a friendly Druze gunman, asked to pinpoint the whereabouts of the Lebanese Arab Army in this resort town perched 3,000 feet in the mountains above Beirut.

A Dushka is a Soviet-designed 13.2-mm machine gun, but in Lebanon the name has rubbed off on its U.S. cousin, the 50-caliber, which U.S. soldiers in Vietnam called “maida.”

The weapon in question was a 50-caliber machine gun mounted on a Land Rover 100 yards up the

road. In the back of the Land Rover was an army deserter, his head wrapped in a red-checked kaffiyeh with a loop under the chin against the cold.

“I am the small soldier from this army,” the man introduced himself, speaking irregular but imaginative English. He said the Lebanese Arab Army, about all that is left of what used to be the Lebanese Army, would shortly march on the palace of President Suleiman Franjeh, six miles down the road.

“Will fall from the sky until dawn, between our legs,” the soldier said with a haunting grin, fluffing his arms like a tumbling swallow. “Because there is 15,000 persons dead—and he killed them.”

His words were approved by a gathering crowd of fellow soldiers and townspeople, assembled at a bread shop.

“We want to go have coffee with Suleiman Franjeh,” he continued, enjoying his humor. “We are like the ring,” he said, waving to the valley below. “Tell him. Tell him he is like the finger in the ring.”

The words were strong, but the two columns of the Lebanese Arab Army stopped Monday after threatening to move on the presidential palace. One stopped here “taking” a strategic pass at Dahr al-Baidar, meeting little opposition there and none here.

Blocked by Commanders

The other armored column was halted at Khaldie, near the Beirut Airport, blocked by a tough-looking group of commanders wearing uniforms of the Syrian-financed al-Saifu Palestinian organization.

The two columns were reportedly on their way to oust Mr. Franjeh, who has rebuffed demands by parliament and the military that he resign. But the columns stopped short of the presidential palace at Baabda.

The Bhamdoun column, which is now dispersed around the town, stopped in the middle of Druze country, the political turf of Socialist leader Kamal Jumblatt.

Mr. Jumblatt heads one of the most credible private armies in Lebanon. The Druze, a cohesive, secretive Islamic sect, are central in peace and tough in war. But it seems that Mr. Jumblatt is not quite ready to square off with the 1,000 clansmen and soldiers of the beleaguered President, said to be gathered at the site of Mr. Franjeh's residence at Baabda.

Think Mist

Baabda looks peaceful enough in the shifting layers of thick mist and sharp sunshine. No sounds of violence can be heard all the way to the Syrian border.

Mr. Jumblatt, like Mr. Franjeh, seems to be locked in a chess game of Lebanese politics, which in military terms means: “Don't move unless you absolutely have to. Territory is to be held, not taken.”

So while Lebanon awaits the outcome of its “soft coup,” proclaimed last week by Brig. Gen. Aziz Abidat, who commands almost no troops, the politicians maneuver to find a graceful way out for Mr. Franjeh and the Lebanese Arab Army fritters away its time.

The Lebanese Arab Army does “control” a lot of territory—garisons in northern Lebanon, the Bekaa Valley, the Israeli border area, the port towns south of Beirut and at places in the capital itself. But it has yet to fight a real battle.

Marching North

It began on Jan. 21, when Lt. Ahmed Khaldie, a 33-year-old former Chibani, marched north from positions near the Israeli border with 19 men to protest pro-Christian bias in the officer corps. Lt. Khaldie, who sports an Afro-style haircut and has a manner vaguely evocative of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, picked up 50 more men and a lot of armored vehicles.

But by the time the Moslem officer and his followers reached Masmara, on the Syrian border, the Syrians had imposed a ceasefire in Lebanon.

“It's difficult to make a revolution in Lebanon,” he said last month. “There's too much money around.”

At the force's headquarters in Beirut, at the foot of the exclusive Manara section, a private worked on the design of the Lebanese Arab Army's new insignia and expressed hope that the “Syrian troops in their beige uniforms” would stop blocking the troops and armor at Khaldie.

Across town, Raymond Bdeir, a moderate Christian politician who has undisputed aspirations to succeed Mr. Franjeh, observed: “It's becoming a vaudeville act. The coup d'etat is not serious. Nothing is serious in my country.”

The sound of gunfire rippled in the background.



Roy Jenkins, British home secretary, leaving 10 Downing Street after meeting with outgoing Prime Minister Harold Wilson yesterday. Jenkins announced candidacy for job.

Party Is Viewed as Deeply Divided

5 Laborite Ministers Seek Wilson's Job

(Continued from Page 1)

be issued that day to each of the Labor party's 317 members of Parliament eligible to vote.

The ballots must be returned by noon next Thursday, which means that the country could have a new prime minister within a week. But if no candidate wins a majority on the first round, a second and possibly even a third ballot would be necessary.

The Labor party is at present divided, in rough terms, into three groups, each commanding about 100 votes.

On the left are those who believe that Mr. Wilson's policy of restraint on wages and spending represents a betrayal of Socialist principles, has contributed to mounting unemployment, and held back the growth of social programs. The left would also press much faster than the Labor government has for more vigorous government intervention in the economy, including nationalization.

On the right are those who believe strongly in a mixed economy and are prepared to forgo the expansion of social programs

in order to provide investment for industry.

In the center is a shifting group, many of its members backed by the labor unions, who can change their minds on particular issues but whose main interest is to keep the Labor party in power and the Conservatives out. They have tended in recent months to support Mr. Wilson's economic strategy.

Foreign Comment

LONDON, March 17 (Reuters).—A West German newspaper suggested today that Mr. Wilson had resigned to discipline the left wing of his party, and that the party would again turn to him to maintain unity.

The independent Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, one of several newspapers that commented extensively on the British leader's surprise decision announced yesterday, said, “People will not believe the resignation of a man as full of tricks as Wilson—does he really mean it, or what does he mean by it?”

In Paris, the French independent daily Le Monde said the

referendum on Europe and the negotiated peace with British trade unions were Mr. Wilson's finest achievements.

But it said that he had for several months been powerless in the face of rising unemployment, persistent inflation, the weakness of the pound, European uncertainties and the increase in violence in Northern Ireland.

European Socialist leaders hailed Mr. Wilson for his achievements and statesmanship. Newspaper comment was less favorable.

“Under Wilson, Britain finally entered Europe and joined the European Common Market,” said Willy Brandt, chairman of the West German Social Democratic party and former Chancellor.

“Harold Wilson was above all known for his success in maintaining national as well as party unity,” said Norwegian Labor Premier Odvar Nordli, who praised Mr. Wilson for his “qualities as a leader and his way of handling problems and people in difficult times.”

“Britain and his party will miss his admirable leadership,” said Dutch Socialist Premier Joop den Uyl, who added that Mr. Wilson “did not spare himself.”

Some newspapers took a different view.

Le Vanguardia of Barcelona said, “It is hard to believe merely in a few personal motives when in the person involved is clearly a political animal motivated all his life by passion for public affairs and power.”

Liberals Keep Thorpe

LONDON, March 17 (AP).—The Liberal lawmakers decided today to stay with their leader, Jeremy Thorpe, at least until the fall.

The Liberals, with 13 seats in the 635-member House of Commons, said after a meeting that there will be no leadership election before the party's annual conference in September.

Mr. Thorpe, 46, was under fire following allegations of a homosexual relationship with a former male model, which he denies, and official criticism that he made an error of judgment in taking a nonexecutive directorship in a secondary banking concern, which later crashed.

Radio Liberty Asks Spain to Renew Lease

MADRID, March 17 (UPI).—The U.S. government agency that oversees the operations of Radio Liberty has proposed that Spain grant a three-to-five-year extension of Radio Liberty's contract to broadcast in Russian from a transmitter near Barcelona.

Spanish Foreign Minister Jose de Arellano said his government would study the proposal and that negotiations on the subject would begin “in the very near future,” U.S. officials said.

Beaten by Franco

The Basques are one of Europe's most ancient and mysterious peoples. Basque mountain warriors decimated the rear guard of Charlemagne's army at the battle of Roncevaux in 778. Franco's nationalist army mastered the Basques in the civil war. Thousands of refugees were driven into southern France, where they eventually linked up with the Free French resistance and Western intelligence groups fighting the Nazis.

Full details of the cooperation between U.S. intelligence and the Basque resistance against Nazi Germany and Italy have never been disclosed, according to sources in the exile government who say that the Basques assumed that the Allied armies would help them remove Gen. Franco because of his association with Hitler and Mussolini.

The Basques organized complete intelligence networks in Latin America in expatriate Basque communities there and in France during the war to feed the Americans, an important Basque exile leader said.

In return, direct aid was chan-

Adopts a Socialist Creed

Basque Underground Turns to Left

By Jim Hoagland

BILBAO, Spain, March 17 (UPI).—Organized with the help of British and U.S. intelligence during World War II and then dropped in favor of the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, the Basque underground has turned sharply to the left in its campaign against the Madrid government.

Today, the more militant factions of the Basque resistance have international links with the Irish Republican Army and the Palestinian guerrillas rather than with Western espionage agencies.

They have adopted socialism as a political creed to replace the Catholic liberalism of the original Basque separatists who established a government-in-exile after their forces were defeated in the Spanish Civil War 40 years ago.

Gen. Franco's repression of Basque political and cultural rights helped foster this radicalization and fanned the flames of the centuries-old Basque nationalism, which in its most extreme form, demands complete independence for the Basque homeland of northern Spain and southwestern France.

Death removed Gen. Franco from the scene in November, but the promises of gradual political reform made by his chosen successor, King Juan Carlos I, have done little to dampen the fires of resistance here.

View to Continue

Terror raids by Basque guerrillas operating mostly out of France have been the most spectacular part of that resistance. The guerrillas have assassinated three men they labeled as fascist agents since the first of the year and have vowed to continue.

“There has been no change as far as we are concerned,” a self-assured young Basque revolutionary said in the safety of sanctuary across the border in France. “For us, the King is Franco. II, not Juan Carlos I, and we will continue to struggle for freedom and socialism.”

More significantly, Basque leaders feel that the move to the political left is not limited to the extremist guerrillas and other separatists who demand complete independence. These groups appear to form only a small minority.

Basque communities have traditionally been conservative, provincial and strongly tied to the Catholic Church. But an increasingly minded Basque youth, politically minded Basques are voicing strong sentiments in favor of socialism and are critical of the West for its support of the Madrid government, according to Basque politicians, lawyers and students.

“The major political effort now is to find a way to blend the socialism that the industrial workers of the area insist on with Basque nationalism,” a Basque community leader said in discussing the promises of the Madrid government to allow political parties and elections in the near future.

Workers' Issue

A lawyer here echoed this view: “Before the civil war, Basque nationalism was a middle-class phenomenon. Now it is an issue for the working class, even for the many non-Basque Spanish workers who have migrated to our factories. They realize how much better off they would be if we had local government running our affairs.”

Even the outlawed Spanish Communist party appears to have accepted this analysis. It has established a nominally independent Basque Communist party that pays at least lip-service to Basque nationalism rights.

Hundreds of thousands of Basques who do not appear to agree with the violent tactics of the revolutionary demonstrators have diffused and multifaceted the Basque resistance by holding peaceful demonstrations earlier this month to protest the killing of five workers by police in industrial unrest in this region.

The local political parties that have been busy divided in the past suddenly cooperated in calling for the strikes. Individually, Basques are speaking out more openly against the government.

“The people feel that freedom is close now, and they will not be silenced,” a Basque editor said. “The terror that Franco's very presence inspired is gone.”

Beaten by Franco

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neled to the Basque underground through the late Basque exile president, Jose Antonio Aguirre. The aid continued until the late 1950s, on a gradually declining scale, and was finally cut off when the United States decided it had to back fully the strongly anti-Communist Gen. Franco.

The most important new guerrilla group, known as Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna (Basque Homeland and Freedom), or ETA, began to take form in 1953 around the original Basque underground network. Impatient with Mr. Aguirre's Basque Nationalist party, ETA formally split off in 1959 and launched armed action against the Franco government in 1961.

Leaders Arrested

Until last year, ETA was highly successful in linking its armed actions to political and social aims. It agreed to release kidnapped industrialists, for example, only after they met workers' demands as well as paying heavy ransoms to ETA. The group has concentrated on assassinating local politicians and judges widely believed to be torturers or informers.

On Dec. 30, 1974, ETA guerrillas succeeded in killing Gen. Franco's unpopular premier, Adolfo Suarez, by blowing up his car in a Madrid street.

Gen. Franco's security forces struck back last year and succeeded in arresting the top leaders and many militants of the

largest ETA wing, the political-military branch. The smaller, more radical unit known as the military branch was left intact and continues to carry out raids, but on a far less spectacular scale.

Well informed Basque sources estimate that there are perhaps no more than 50 members of the ETA hit squads, and another 200 members supporting their efforts. Most live in southern France and surreptitiously cross the border to carry out missions.

ETA has not developed a clear political program and Basque sympathies to the group admit that it does not appear to have deep support.

“ETA is useful as a kind of Robin Hood symbol, sticking arrows into the government,” a lawyer said. “But its actions have also distressed many people who just want to get on with life and not face reprisals.”

Radio Operator Shot

MADRID, March 17 (UPI).—A pair of unidentified gunmen wounded a merchant marine radio operator last night in apparent new political violence in the Basque country, police said today.

They said that Eloy Ruiz Cortadi, 28, was shot as he was walking in the Bilbao suburb of Portugalete. Police said the bullets used were the same type as were used Saturday night to kill a taxi driver near San Sebastian.

All Spanish Ministers Likely To Stay, But 2 Aides Will Go

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, March 17 (UPI).—

A series of informal meetings among ministers appeared today to have resolved for the moment an imminent political crisis in which the resignation of the Cabinet or some of its members had been reported imminent.

Officially inspired statements said there would be no resignations at the ministerial level although two deputy ministers of finance were due to be replaced. Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, who was believed to have offered his resignation to King Juan Carlos I Friday, will stay on, according to sources close to him. But, after the widespread labor disorders of the last few weeks, his government will try to move faster than it has in the field of reform.

Demands for the resignation of Mr. Arias were still being heard and the Ministry of Information censored a prominent weekly, *Guadiana*, for voicing it in an editorial entitled “A Burned-Out Government.” *Guadiana* will appear instead with an editorial calling for the government's resignation after it was made clear by the ministry that Mr. Arias could not be attacked personally.

The original editorial described Mr. Arias as seeking to move toward the future without removing his feet from the past. According to the censored version, it is the government as a whole that is in this position.

The reform that appeared to be most urgent was that affecting trade union liberties. According to

present plans, this will be an involved and lengthy process calling for changes within the state-controlled syndical organization that would take at least a year. But more than two months of strikes, which reached a dramatic climax in the Basque country two weeks ago, with deaths and injuries, have revealed a widespread disaffection among industrial workers for the organization. They consider it undemocratic and unrepresentative.

When workers elected their own representatives, management refused to deal with them, an attitude that prolonged the strikes to the point of exhaustion and violence. Since then, officials and business groups have expressed alarm over the effects of the strikes on an already depressed economy. Labor tensions have eased momentarily but nobody is sure they will not start up again, for the underlying economic problems of inflation, stagnation and unemployment have still to be solved.

Bills in Parliament

Two political reforms linked with trade union liberties are now pending in parliament and it is assumed that and in what form they will emerge from that conservative body. Eleven days after being approved by the Cabinet, a bill that would give the green light to the formation of political parties finally reached parliament last night. Previously it had received legislation widening the right of assembly.

In both cases the bills give the government wide discretionary powers to determine who can meet, demonstrate and so on. The discussion is expected to be exercised principally against the Communist party and other leftist groups.

Cosgrave Praises U.S.-Irish Ties in Congress Speech

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI).—Prime Minister Liam Cosgrave of Ireland praised the strong ties of Irish-American friendship today.

Americans not to finance terrorists in Northern Ireland.

In an address to a joint session of Congress commemorating St. Patrick's Day and the U.S. Bicentennial, Mr. Cosgrave said friendship between Ireland and the United States “is a bond which goes back beyond the thousands of Irish from north and south of the island who settled in America in the early and middle 18th century.”

Earlier, Mr. Cosgrave was welcomed at the White House by President Ford.

Mr. Cosgrave given a standing ovation when he entered the House of Representatives, said “it is a source of immense pride to us in Ireland that so many Irish men and women have helped to build and develop the United States.”

He made an appeal to Americans not to give financial support to terrorists in Northern Ireland. “There are in this country some people who contribute in the most direct way possible to violence in Ireland, by sending guns and explosives,” he said.

Swiss Parliament Gets a Bill Making Tax Evasion a Crime

BERN, March 17 (UPI).—The Swiss government sent Parliament a bill today that would make tax evasion a crime.

“That's theft and tax fraud is the same,” Finance Minister Andre Chevallaz told the lower house in submitting the bill.

The lower house has twice before rejected a similar proposal, in 1960 and 1969.

Under Swiss banking regulations, the government has to present solid evidence of criminal activity before it can obtain information on a person's bank account.

The two previous bills were rejected on the ground that making tax evasion a crime would enable the government to pry into a citizen's financial affairs without concrete proof of fraudulent activity.

The United States for years has been blocked by Swiss banking secrecy in its attempts to track down accounts believed to be held in Switzerland so that crime profits can be hidden.

4. Your brother's jokes.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.



Rubin Carter.

N.J. Court Gives Boxer New Trial

NEWTON, N.J., March 17 (AP)—The New Jersey Supreme court ordered a new trial today for former middleweight boxer Rubin Carter, who was convicted in 1973 of murdering three men in a prison bar in June of that year.

The court said, "The withholding of material evidence from the jury in this case is a denial of due process and the right to a fair trial." The court said, "The withholding of material evidence from the jury in this case is a denial of due process and the right to a fair trial."

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Alleges Plea-Bargaining Attempt

Randolph Hearst Takes Stand To Defend Daughter at Trial

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 (AP)—Randolph Hearst, who spent more than \$2 million in an unsuccessful effort to ransom his daughter Patricia from a band of revolutionaries, took the witness stand yesterday to defend her in her bank robbery trial.

Mr. Hearst, youngest son of William Randolph Hearst, founder of a newspaper empire, said of his daughter: "She was a very bright girl. She is strong-willed, and is, I think, pretty independent."

Mr. Hearst, president of the San Francisco Examiner and chairman of the board of the Hearst Corp., said that he had seen no signs in her of the resentment or anger that was described Monday by a government psychiatrist witness.

"She was fun to be with, as when we went to Mexico," he said.

Then Mr. Hearst gave his version of how Dr. Joel Fort, a government consultant, had made a proposal to him that a public trial be avoided.

He quoted Dr. Fort as saying, "A public trial would be bad for Patricia," and suggested that Mr. Hearst examine the situation, which the witness said, "was plainly plea-bargaining."

Mr. Hearst said he called William Coblentz, a lawyer here, for advice and was told "nothing should be done at this time."

But Mr. Hearst, on cross-examination, said of Dr. Fort's remarks, "I wouldn't say he was trying to fix the case."

Earlier, Patricia Tobin, the Hearst Bank president's daughter, and Miss Hearst, on trial for robbing the bank, smiled as they saw each other across the courtroom as Miss Tobin appeared as a witness for the defense.

"We are very close friends," Miss Tobin testified. They met "in the summer after fourth grade" at the Burlingame Country Club, frequented by the wealthy families living in Hillsborough, the suburb where their families lived.

Miss Tobin was called by the defense to attempt to cast doubt on the apparent meaning of some damaging statements that Miss Hearst made in a "tape-recorded" visit to the San Mateo County Jail on Sept. 20, two days after Miss Hearst was arrested.

Strong Attack

But before the trial produced this meeting between the two young women, Miss Hearst's defense moved to a strong attack on the credibility of Dr. Fort.

Dr. Fort testified last week that in his opinion, Miss Hearst had been a willing participant in the Hearst Bank robbery on April 15, 1974.

In a succession of witnesses that included a private detective from Los Angeles, a lawyer from Miami and a psychiatrist from San Francisco, the following accusations were made against Dr. Fort:

• That he had provided drugs for Lemmy Bruce, the late comedian, who was a convicted drug user.

• That his reputation for truth and veracity among members of the medical profession here was bad.

• That Dr. Fort had not told the exact truth about why he was not a member of the American Psychiatric Association. He said that he had quit in protest, but the defense produced records showing that he had been dropped for not paying his dues.

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Susan Murphy, left, and Sandra Good after conviction.

2 Manson Cultists Convicted Of Pollution Death Threats

SACRAMENTO, March 17 (AP)—Sandra Good, saying she did not actually "kill anybody," was convicted yesterday of threatening to slay business and government leaders she accused of polluting the earth.

The 31-year-old follower of Charles Manson, the convicted killer, and a friend, former nurse Susan Murphy, 33, were found guilty by a jury that deliberated less than two hours.

The most serious damage to Dr. Fort's testimony may have come from Dr. James Stubblebine, a psychiatrist here, who said that nine years ago Dr. Fort was first from the San Francisco Health Department. Dr. Stubblebine testified that Dr. Fort's reputation for truth and veracity among the professional community is that "he is untrustworthy and not to be believed."

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Good was one of the last members of Manson's original "family" still outside prison. Convicted on five counts, she faces a 25-year jail term when she returns to court for sentencing April 13.

The two women were charged with conspiring to mail letters threatening the lives of persons they accused of pollution. A friend said he was asked to mail 17 of the letters but turned them over to the FBI.

Good, who claimed the letters were not threats but warnings, was also charged with making threats in telephone interviews with three radio stations and a newspaper.

A few hours before the verdict was returned, Good, who acted as her own attorney, made a closing statement in which she set fire to a \$100 bill and told the jury, "This is your truth, trust and faith." She also said she wanted to go to prison.

Garbed in a blue, nun-like habit, she took the verdict quietly, rising only to ask District Court Judge Thomas MacBride if she could waive a probation report and be sentenced immediately. He refused.

Murphy, wearing a similar hooded outfit in black, then rejected the judge's offer to remain free until sentencing, choosing instead to go to jail. She could be sentenced to five years in prison on her conviction on one count.

Both women are friends of Lynette (Squeaky) Fromme, a Manson disciple who is serving a life sentence for trying to kill President Ford in a park near the California Capitol here Sept. 5.

Carter Wins Illinois Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

talk about him in North Carolina."

Mr. Harris had previously announced that Illinois would be his last primary until Pennsylvania, on April 27. But he will enter that contest only if he can defeat \$300,000, which may be difficult.

Governor Is Defeated

CHICAGO, March 17 (UPI)—Illinois Secretary of State Michael Howlett defeated Gov. Walker in the Democratic primary yesterday on the strength of a big Chicago majority brought out by Mayor Daley.

Mayor Daley turned out a nearly 2-1 vote in the heavily populated Cook County area to give Mr. Howlett the victory and avenge a primary triumph by Gov. Walker four years ago.

Sen. Church's Candidacy

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, is scheduled to announce his presidential candidacy tomorrow at the tiny town of Idaho City in what he acknowledges to be a late-starting, high-risk bid for the Democratic nomination.

It is a bid based on the hope that the early runners will have spent themselves financially, allowing him to make a strong showing in the later primaries, particularly in California on June 8, and to arrive at the nomination convention with a sizable bloc of delegates.

Report in U.K. Backs Newspaper Subsidies

LONDON, March 17 (UPI)—Britain's newspapers should receive 255 million (\$105 million) in low-interest loans to help finance technological change in the industry, the Royal Commission on the Press said in its interim report published today.

The loans are needed to help the transition to labor-saving, computerized newspaper production, which could result in 7,000 layoffs in Fleet Street.

News Analysis Economic Optimism Helped Ford in Illinois

By R.W. Apple Jr.

CHICAGO, March 17 (NYT).—President Ford's victory over Ronald Reagan in the Illinois primary yesterday was built on three main foundations: his success in pre-empting issues, the belief among Republicans that he is both honest and electable and indications of an improving economy.

The scope of Mr. Ford's triumph, based on a New York Times-CBS News poll of 1,060 voters who had cast their ballots, was far more impressive than in his narrow New Hampshire and Florida victories. He has now taken five straight tests. The other two were in Vermont and Massachusetts.

If Mr. Reagan stays in the race, which most Republicans considered pointless in view of the results in Illinois and elsewhere, he will probably do better in North Carolina next week, although he trails there.

If the California had hoped that conflict-of-interest charges leveled last week against the President's campaign chairman, Howard Callaway, would help him here, he was disappointed. The Times-CBS poll indicated that the Callaway issue had made no difference to voters of this populous state, often called an "American microcosm."

Economy Issue

Clearly, the economy was the issue that cut most deeply. About half the Republicans thought the economy was getting better; no fewer than three-quarters of those who thought so chose the President. Only about one Republican in six thought it was getting worse, and though Mr. Reagan carried those with that view, they were too few to help.

On the Democratic side, Jimmy Carter won his long-sought victory in a Northern industrial state. But he won it under circumstances that foretold little about his prospects in those industrial states—such as New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan—where he will be tested by his main rivals, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz.

Neither Sen. Jackson nor Rep. Udall was entered in Illinois. It was unclear, moreover, whether Mr. Carter's dominance in the preferential contest would translate itself into dominance of the delegate contests.

Tabulation of delegate returns was slow, but it seemed likely that many of Illinois' 169 votes at the Democratic National Convention would be controlled by Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago and Sen. Adlai Stevenson. Neither is pro-Carter; Mayor Daley preferring Sen. Jackson, and Sen. Stevenson favoring Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine.

Still, Mr. Carter, a former governor of Georgia, approached a majority of the preferential vote, no mean accomplishment. He also defeated Gov. George Wallace of Alabama for the second straight week, demonstrating in the process Gov. Wallace's inability, in competition with Mr. Carter, to attract more than a hard core of supporters.

Physical Paralysis

As in Florida a week ago, a Times-CBS news survey of voters leaving their polling places showed that Gov. Wallace's physical paralysis worried 4 of 10 Democrats.

Even among those who thought his health good and those who expressed anti-black and anti-welfare emotions, and even in the precincts where Gov. Wallace had run strongly as an independent

presidential candidate in the 1968 election, Gov. Wallace could win only a third of the vote.

Unless he can find a new formula, the Illinois returns seem to indicate that Gov. Wallace is unlikely to repeat his 1972 triumph in Northern states such as Michigan.

Mr. Carter's greatest strength came in north and northwestern Illinois—a prosperous farming area studded with such politically moderate cities as Rockford, Moline and Galesburg, where he was apparently helped by his own farm background. But he more than held his own in Cook County, which includes Chicago and most of its suburbs.

Financial Help

The greatest benefit to Mr. Carter from his strong showing in this state may be increased financial contributions. In New York and Wisconsin, both of which vote on April 6, Mr. Carter's early efforts have been hindered by a lack of funds.

In the four-man field in Illinois, former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma and Sargent Shriver were the other competitors. Mr. Carter stood in the center. He was so perceived by the voters, drawing equally from liberals and conservatives and from people on both sides of most issues.

By contrast, Mr. Carter drew more heavily from conservatives in New Hampshire, where he stood to the right of other candidates, and more heavily from liberals in Florida, where he stood to the left of his principal adversaries. His main points of appeal, according to the Times-CBS poll, were his perceived electability and his availability as an alternative to those who felt they could not vote for Gov. Wallace because they were unsure of his health.

Backing for Humphrey

About 40 per cent of those who voted for all the Democratic candidates except Gov. Wallace said they would have voted for Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota had his name been listed on the preferential ballot. Had he campaigned here, the figure might have been even larger.

Such findings, combined with

SALT Negotiators Meet

GENEVA, March 17 (Reuters).—Soviet and U.S. negotiators met today for the 149th session of the Strategic Arms Limitation talks.

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Correction

Our advertisement which appeared in this newspaper on Wednesday, March 10, contained an incorrect telephone number for our offices in London. We sincerely regret any inconvenience this may have caused.

For information in Europe, concerning our grand hotel and condominium facilities in New York, you are invited to write: Suite 201, 1 Hanover Sq., London, W1R 9RD, England, or telephone: 01-499-8313 or telex: 28981.

Thank you.

Marriott's ESSEX TOWERS

New York's Grand Condominium

This advertisement is not an offering which can be made only by formal prospectus N.Y. 513



Pour sa tenue de soirée, un homme élégant a sa bonne adresse.

Pour sa robe de chambre en cachemire, il aura maintenant Monsieur Balmain.

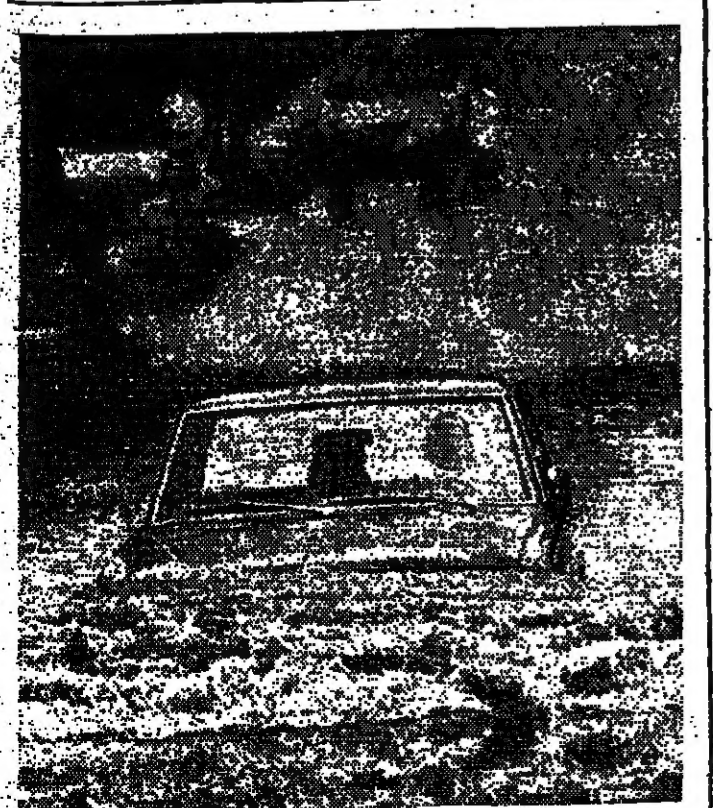
1. Your father's advice.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

monsieur balmain

261, rue Saint-Honoré (angle rue Cambon)



Atlanta motorist drives through high water on street which flooded when rains swelled Peachtree Creek.

Exit, Harold Wilson

In announcing his intention to step down as Britain's Prime Minister and Labor party leader, Harold Wilson described the achievements of his four governments and projected Britain's economic outlook in inevitably hyperbolic terms.

He cited valid indications that Britain's long-suffering economy is beginning at last to turn slowly upwards; but he omitted the fact that he is the prime minister who had to preside over an unprecedented decline of the British pound—to an astonishing low of \$1.92 only last week.

He claimed for his administrations the achievement of "a higher level of social justice and equality than our people has ever known"; but he neglected to say that many of those gains had been eroded by one of the worst inflation rates in Europe.

Wilson says the government's counterinflation policies—which necessitated scrapping much of Labor's social and economic program—"have been accepted by the great majority of the nation"; but he fails to add that the government's plan to slash public spending by \$3.4 billion in four years was defeated only last week in the House of Commons—with the help of a diehard left-wing faction of his own party.

In his tendency to pass off appearance as substance and in his fascination for precedents, records and figures, Wilson's style is reminiscent of that of Richard M. Nixon. Thus, his announcement points out not only that he has been prime minister longer than any peacetime predecessor in this century, but that he answered more than 12,000 questions in Commons, addressed an average of 100 political meetings a year and read an average of 500 official documents per weekend.

Wilson's administrations have by no means been devoid of accomplishments; and he deserves much of the credit for leading the Labor party back to power in 1964 after 13

years in the wilderness and again into office in 1974 against heavy odds. Indeed, if his Cabinet was not "the most experienced and talented team in this century," as he claims, it has been, minister for minister, superior to the Conservative government it replaced two years ago.

A good deal of Wilson's comportment, in office and out, can be explained by his obsession at all cost to hold together the disparate elements that make up the Labor party. That overriding objective, arising from the deep wounds inflicted on the party by J. Ramsay MacDonald's venture into coalition government in the 1930s, goes far to explain Wilson's backing and filling on issues, his passion for balance in his appointments, and his unwillingness to have a definitive showdown with Labor's unruly left wing.

At substantial cost to his reputation and his record, Wilson has been able to keep government and party together during trying times and to outmaneuver both his Tory opposition and his own left wing when it was necessary. He solidified Britain's membership of the European Community over left-wing opposition by resorting to an unprecedented national referendum on the issue which many still believe was incompatible with the parliamentary system.

He kept Britain firmly inside the NATO alliance despite left-wing sniping and the economic necessity for severe defense budget cuts; he maintained an influential British role in a rapidly changing commonwealth of nations, and he preserved a relationship with the United States which remains special, despite all the attempts to downgrade it.

Whoever is elected by the Labor members of Parliament to take over the reins of government and party from Harold Wilson—be his name Healey, Callaghan or Jenkins—is likely soon to discover that these were considerable achievements after all.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sadat's Latest Gamble

President Sadat's call for abrogation of the 1971 Soviet-Egyptian "treaty of friendship and cooperation"—a treaty he had negotiated—all but erases a Soviet power position once thought to be a permanent fixture of the Middle East geopolitical scene. It is no less significant a turn for having been anticipated by many earlier Egyptian complaints about excessive Soviet demands on Cairo's policy and pride. Mr. Sadat complained anew on Sunday, for instance, that Moscow had withheld military spare parts, criticized his "open door" to Western investments, and demanded prompt repayment of old debts. Americans might have told the Kremlin how difficult it is for a great power to run a smooth relationship with a nationalistic client. All the same, it is good to see Moscow in Cairo's disfavor. The spectacle provides some basis for a limited restoration of Western self-confidence. And it materially diminishes the prospects of Egyptian participation in a new Arab-Israeli war.

Can Mr. Sadat hold Egypt to his chosen U.S.-oriented course? Some other Egyptians feel that he risks too much by turning to Israel's leading patron, leader of the capitalist system to boot, for crucial help in regaining war-torn territory and in modernizing his impoverished country. The anti-Communist oil duchies of the Persian Gulf presumably urged Mr. Sadat to take this latest step, and perhaps helped make it financially attractive to him. But he will still have to "produce" in both territorial and economic terms.

He must "produce," too, in arms, since he can expect little further help from Moscow in keeping his Soviet-supplied armed forces politically content and militarily ready. Here the U.S. attitude will be decisive, for Mr. Sadat hopes to start acquiring U.S.-made military equipment—six C-130 transports, first of all—to replace the flow cut off by Moscow. It now seems that he will get the C-130s, though it will be by a maneuver which makes the U.S. Congress look somewhat foolish. The administration, trying to

play it above-board and confer extra status on the deal, had suggested that the transaction be made in an official government channel, subject to congressional approval. But the Congress, unwilling to stand up for arms for Egypt in an election year, asked that the sale be routed through an unsupervised commercial channel. Those who indicated this detour are among the very legislators sponsoring a pending bill requiring commercial sales to be screened on Capitol Hill.

The Israelis are torn between a desire to wean Cairo from Moscow and a fear that a weaned Cairo will weaken Israel's hold on U.S. strategic patronage. They have apparently persuaded the administration to sell only the six planes this year. Whether Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin could survive a fully opened arms pipeline is apparently problematical. But a military-supply relationship is necessarily a long-term one. Mr. Sadat's claims on U.S. understanding are fair and sure to persist.

The key question about Cairo's turn from Moscow, however, is whether it will facilitate movement toward an Arab-Israeli, or at least an Egyptian-Israeli, settlement. We note that even as Mr. Sadat reiterated on Sunday that "the United States holds 99 per cent of the cards," U.S. diplomats were undertaking exploration of Arab interest in the new Israeli formula suggesting negotiation of an "end to the state of war" in the Middle East. Something of uncertain meaning and promise, this formula, represents an Israeli retreat under U.S. pressure from previous insistence that further territory would only be yielded for a state of full-fledged peace. Military supplies apart, the United States now provides major amounts of economic aid to Israel and Egypt. This gives Washington a certain diplomatic leverage on both countries. Hard as it is for a great power to wield such leverage effectively over an extended period—the Soviet rise and fall in Egypt demonstrates that truth once again—the effort must be made.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Floating the Franc

When the franc is forced to float, it is a defeat for the French President, for the supporters of a European Community progressing toward economic and monetary union and for those who would build an economic order. The main loser is Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. . . . A revenue policy implying strict control of salary increases should have been adopted. Fearing he would not have a consensus, he did not dare force the French to accept their responsibilities. . . . There is

no winner among the Western industrial nations. Not even the United States, which remained above the monetary agitation, although that country did increase its prestige with Arab oil nations which consider the United States to be the last country in which investments are protected. But, in a period of pre-election paralysis, the United States needs a strong European Community which takes the initiative and supplies the North-South dialogue with vitality.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

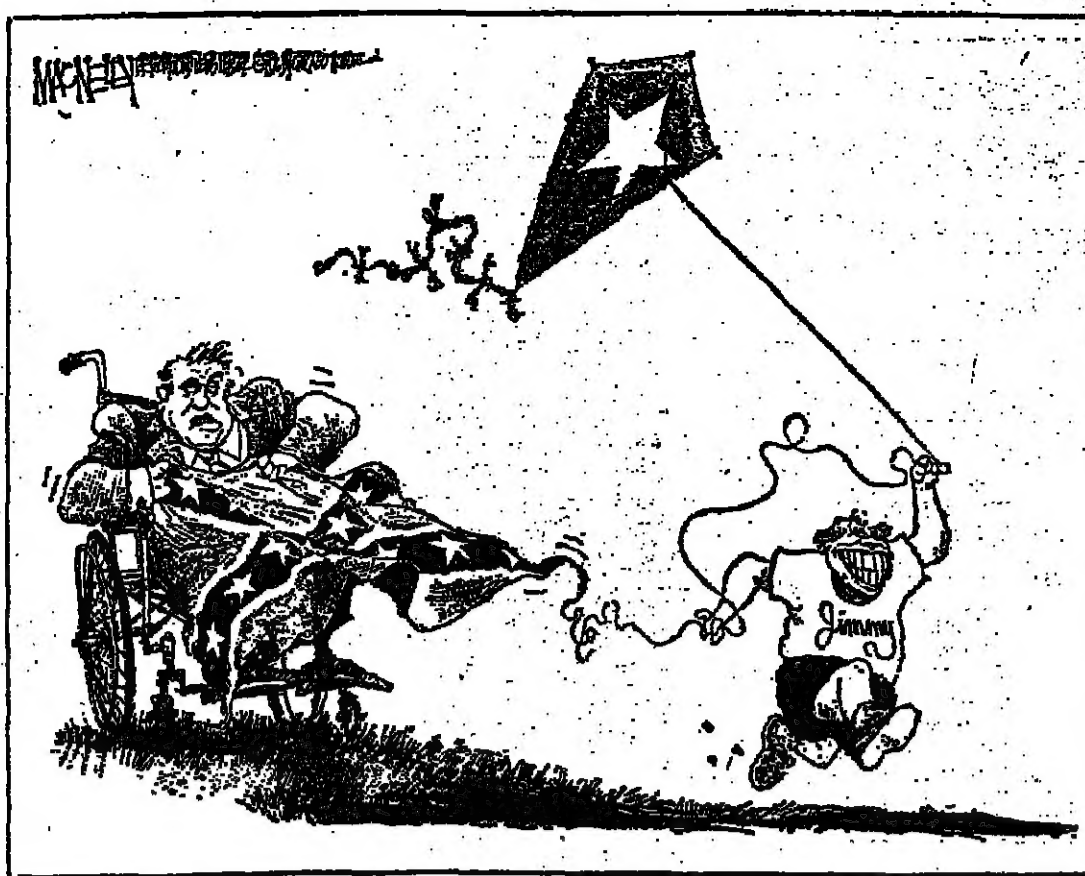
March 18, 1901

PRITORIA—The prospects of peace are still considered hopeful and the war between Great Britain and the South African Boers may soon be at an end. The Boer leaders' decision is now awaited and even if it should not lead to any immediate result the ice has now been broken and both sides are actively talking about peace. Both sides seem to be tired of the war.

Fifty Years Ago

March 18, 1926

WASHINGTON—Astomishment, regret and a desire to blame somebody without exactly knowing who, are some of the feelings expressed here by prominent politicians after it became known that Brazil had blocked Germany's admission into the League of Nations. While some say it is a serious blow for Germany, others claim it is a serious blow for the League of Nations itself.



If Communists Won in France...

By James Goldborough

PARIS—What would happen if Henry Kissinger's fears came true and the Communist party in France or Italy was voted into power? For argument, assume it is France, and that the Communists and their Socialist allies win a majority in the next legislative elections.

There would be an immediate constitutional crisis, for the Fifth Republic Constitution makes no provision for a president and National Assembly of opposing tendencies. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would have four options, calling new elections, resigning and holding a new presidential election, naming his own government, which would surely be refused by the Assembly, and calling on Socialist leader François Mitterrand to form a leftist government.

Believing in the will of the people, Giscard d'Estaing names Mitterrand prime minister, who in turn appoints Communist leader Georges Marchais labor minister. The government is composed of 11 Socialists, six Communists, five Gaullists and three non-political technocrats, including two women.

There are immediate problems to face. The franc, under attack since the pre-election polls, has collapsed. The Bank of France ceases to support it and it floats downward as industry, investors and hoarders fight to get their money out of the country.

First Moves

The government is not idle. Its first act is to adopt price and exchange controls. The interior minister, meanwhile, meets with prefects and police leaders to calm them and convince them that, while the laws will be enforced, they will be the left's laws that are enforced.

Special border brigades are set up to prevent the flight of capital. Ordinances are enacted providing penalties for profiteering, black marketing, speculation, price increases and capital export.

By this time, Giscard d'Estaing has gone on national television, with Mitterrand at his side, to announce a program of "change with continuity." He appeals for calm and proclaims that the age-old division of France into right and left, workers and bourgeois, has ended. France is united, announces the President.

Mr. Marchais also is appearing frequently on television to make up for past absence. He urges a "union of all democrats," warning, however, that socialist gains are irreversible and that the worst enemy of the revolution—even a peaceful one—is reaction. Any counter-revolutionary actions by business, monopoly, military or bourgeois interests will be suppressed. Anti-government demonstrations are declared illegal.

The behavior of labor is exemplary, except for some maneuvering by the CGT, the Communist-led union, to move into the non-Communist labor territory on the grounds that labor owes its past weakness to its divisions. There are no strikes, however. Mr. Marchais points out that, with government and industry being taken over by the people, there would be strikes against themselves.

Fight in the Press

A rather ugly labor dispute breaks out in the press, between *L'Unité*, the Socialist paper, and *L'Humanité*, the Communist paper. *L'Unité* has called for early organization of workers' cells, the first step toward factory control.

Letters

Primary Concern

One of the most interesting features of Jimmy Carter's rise to serious contention for the Democratic nomination is that, despite claims from the left that he is on the right and by Wallaceites that he is on the left—he gains support without conveying a clear image of his position domestically or abroad.

Sen. Jackson is properly known as a hard-liner abroad, and Udall is clearly the heir of Sen. McGovern. But Carter seems to sense, and the public to respond to, the idea that the old patterns no longer fit these swiftly changing, complex and unprecedented times. What is evident, indeed, is that new perspectives need to be

by the workers. The Communists vigorously denounce such decentralization, calling instead for early plant votes for shop control, with minority unions being abolished.

The government has been meeting daily in crisis atmosphere to debate the application of the left's common program for government. Mr. Marchais reminds that the program calls for nationalization of all heavy industries, including auto, steel, oil, chemical, electronics, pharmaceutical, aeronautical, mining, transportation and textile industries. Prime Minister Mitterrand, however, is unusually reticent, having noted that nationalized industry in other European countries has not been doing well. There is a first public sign of Socialist-Communist tension.

A compromise is finally reached after several all-night sessions. The government will take only minority control in the beginning in the automobile and steel sectors. A 15-billion-franc loan will be floated to finance the nationalizations.

In Brussels, meanwhile, Gaston Defferre, the Socialist foreign minister, has been meeting non-stop with France's partners and allies to explain government policy. There will be no changes regarding NATO, at least not for the present, he announces. The U.S. ambassador to NATO asks whether it is appropriate to have Communists in the government of a member of an anti-Communist alliance and is told that Portugal created the precedent. The U.S. envoy replies that France is not Portugal, and there is general agreement.

New Situation

The West German foreign minister inquires, rhetorically, it appears, on the future of French troops in West Germany, which are there under bilateral accord since De Gaulle withdrew from the integrated NATO command in 1966. Mr. Defferre asks his colleague why Bonn should suddenly raise that question. The West German replies that a new situation has developed.

Mr. Defferre's worst problems, however, are encountered across town at Common Market headquarters, for there has been stiff Communist pressure in Paris to block the imminent elections to the European Parliament, which have been two years in preparation. Mr. Defferre is embarrassed, for the Socialists are strong supporters of the elections, only have found that the Gaullists, Communists and two technocrats in the cabinet have combined to oppose the vote. He is unable to state the definitive French position.

France's European Community partners express their concern over the fall in the franc, border controls, price support measures, the nationalizations and the generally worsening economic situation. There are questions about the French withdrawal of support for a long-term loan to Spain. The West German minister wonders about France's worsening economic indicators, particularly in industrial production, investment, monetary reserves and balance of payments.

EEC Commission President Christopher Soames points out that in the current round of trade negotiations the United States has raised the question of compensation for several nationalized companies, particularly Honeywell-Bull and IBM-France.

Injected into U.S. political leadership and the fact that Carter is not espousing over-simplified catchword solutions like a missile or arms gap, or promising full employment overnight is a hopeful augury.

Carter's competitors, Wallace, Bayh, Scrivner and Harris, have now illustrated the Peter Principle that men rise to the level of their own incompetence. It might just be the case that succeeding primaries will add Sen. Jackson and Udall to the list.

Maybe the primary system is not as inadequate as some critics suggest.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

Paris.

The worst happens back in Paris. Michel Rocard, the Socialist finance minister, has used a press conference to accuse the United States, through manipulation of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, of "the same tactics they used in Chile." Mr. Rocard's accusations, immediately denied in Washington, are backed up by figures showing that IMF swap loan credits are being denied to France. More seriously, Mr. Rocard, who has personally supervised the common program's nationalizations of private banks, charges that commercial bank credit to France has dried up. Except for the gold, France is out of reserves, he reports.

With the situation rapidly deteriorating, Mr. Mitterrand, with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's approval, announces on television that the government has revised its program of nationalizations. The government will take over only Dasaule and the Compagnie Française des Pétroles. This short-fall is too much for the Communists, who call for a general strike. Mr. Marchais warns the police not to interfere.

Meanwhile, another government crisis has broken out in Italy, where the Socialists have walked out of their coalition with the Christian Democrats. Communist party leader Enrico Berlinguer calls for national elections, and points out that, unlike in France, the Italian party does not believe in nationalizations. It will be different in Italy, he tells the people.

'Pluralism' a Dirty Word to Kremlin

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—An incident which occurred during the recent Communist party congress in Moscow shows how much the Kremlin is afraid of a single word. When the Italian Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer used the word "pluralism," a murmur spread through the hall to signify his hosts' objection to the term, as the Italian delegation reported later. "Pluralism" is a dirty word in the Soviet political lexicon. Moscow regards it as a capitalist device designed to induce the Soviet Union to allow the existence of more than one party—and thus to destroy the Soviet system.

But the Kremlin was under an obligation to carry the full text of Berlinguer's speech in the Soviet press. The Italian delegation went through it with a fine-tooth comb before approving the Soviet translation. But the word had disappeared.

The Russians had substituted for it the term "multiformity," which does not carry the explosive political connotations of "pluralism." They explained to the Italian delegation that in Russian "pluralism" was used as a philosophical term, and would therefore confuse the readers.

The Italians accepted the change. Yet their Soviet experts know well enough that "pluralism" has been used repeatedly in the Soviet press as a political term. The incident therefore tells us something about the Italian as well as the Soviet Communist leaders. As Berlinguer said recently, there were those in the West who wanted the Italian Communists to act as a "fifth column" inside the Soviet system. He refused to do so.

If he had insisted on the use of the term, in the Soviet text, the Kremlin could have argued that he was indeed acting subversively, that he was trying to persuade Soviet Communists to adopt the multiparty system. It is a small incident which illustrates a major Communist dilemma. Should Western Communists aim to reform the Soviet system, to make it accept "Socialism with a human face," or should they be content with reforming their own parties in order to gain electoral acceptance in the West?

There are Communists in the West who believe passionately that freedom is indivisible, and who have publicly criticized the Kremlin for suppressing freedom in the Soviet Union. There are other Western Communists who believe that it is tactically to their advantage to criticize the Kremlin. But there are also those to whom it is a matter neither of

Militant Policy Revived Castro and Caribbean

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Fidel Castro's Cuban government, according to high officials of the Ford administration, has entered into an agreement to train the police forces of Jamaica, and is also increasing its political contacts with the black revolutionary elements elsewhere in the Caribbean basin.

These new developments, coming on top of Cuba's effective military intervention in the Angolan civil war, are finally forcing a re-examination of U.S. policy in this hemisphere and toward Cuba in particular.

The revival and expansion of Cuba's militant policy has surprised officials here. After the death of Che Guevara in 1967, Castro's efforts to export his brand of Communism declined, and when he released a few U.S. prisoners and helped end the stay of U.S. planes, Secretary of State Kissinger began thinking about the normalization of U.S.-Cuban relations.

To encourage this, President Ford relaxed the U.S. economic blockade of Cuba by allowing the foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies to sell automobiles, trucks, spare parts and other essential commodities to Havana. Despite Castro's efforts to finance the small Communist movement in Puerto Rico, the Ford administration sent a private communication to Castro last autumn offering to meet privately with high Cuban officials at the United Nations headquarters in New York to discuss the possibilities of normalization.

That communication was never answered, and Castro has apparently decided that "normalization" of his relations with Washington, including free trade and travel to and from the United States, was a genuine threat to his closed society. This seemed a minor matter to Washington, but a militant Castro policy in Africa, and especially Latin America, is something quite different.

With the rise of independent black states in Africa, racial tensions have increased in the Caribbean, and in countries like Colombia in South America, where the majority of the blacks live in the coastal areas and the white minority live in the cool uplands, there is considerable racial and political tension.

Latin American officials raised this problem recently with Kissinger during his trip to South America. They did not claim that Castro was "imminent" revolution, but suggested that he might intervene directly or indirectly if any black majority sought to seize power by force of arms.

This was what produced Ford's warning that the United States

would not tolerate any attempt by Castro to send troops into any Latin American nation, as he had into Angola. The estimate here is that the other Latin American nations would also oppose any Cuban military intervention in the hemisphere.

It is understood that Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada, who has been more sympathetic to Castro than the United States, took advantage of his recent visit to criticize Cuba's intervention in Angola and warned Castro against exporting his revolution in this hemisphere.

Assistant Secretary of State William Rogers, who went to Latin America with Kissinger, has recently been in Ottawa discussing the new turn in Cuban policy with Ivan Head, who had returned from Havana with Trudeau.

Castro, who has just turned 50, seems determined, however, to play a leading role in what he regards as the continuing struggle of blacks in both Africa and Latin America for political power. There have been reports that some of his Cuban troops have moved on from Angola to Mozambique, but this is not yet confirmed at the State Department.

Nor is there evidence of any serious grumblings from Cuba to trouble spots in the Caribbean or Central or South America, but the reports of training Jamaican police in Cuba disturb officials here, and are forcing a more careful watch in all areas of racial tension.

Dealing with Castro in this hemisphere would be much easier than handling his troops in Africa. The Latin American governments would join with the United States in opposing Cuban military intervention in the Western Hemisphere, but the black African nations are hostile to Rhodesia and South Africa, where the white minority governs the black majority.

Also, while Kissinger fears that the success of Cuban troops in Angola might encourage the Soviet Union to intervene directly in South Africa, the Congress has shown by its Angolan policy that it is opposed to U.S. intervention in sub-Saharan Africa.

Maybe the only positive thing that has come out of the latest Cuban adventure is that it has startled Washington into paying more attention to the tensions and danger spots in the Americas.

While the Soviet Union has been consolidating its power in Eastern Europe and China has been reviving its sphere of interest in Southeast Asia, the United States has been less vigilant in protecting its vital interest in the own hemisphere over the last generation. Castro, however, may finally be waking up.

passion nor of tactics. They argue that Western Communists must make a full and searching enquiry into the reasons why the Soviet system degenerated into totalitarianism. They believe that if they fail to come up with the answers, there could be a similar risk of degeneration if and when their own parties came to power in the West.

The Italian Communist party has been promising to make such a study for more than 10 years, ever since the publication of the Togliatti testament in which its long-time leader called for a fundamental re-examination of the Stalinist heritage. But although the party's intellectual resources are more than adequate to accomplish this task, and although party leaders keep saying that it needs to be done, Italian Communists have published only a few minor studies of the subject.

Perhaps they are afraid of what they might find. Perhaps it is true, as their opponents claim, that any Communist party, once in power, is bound to degenerate into totalitarianism.

I do not myself think that this is necessarily so—but what I think is neither here nor there. Some of the idealists who helped to bring about the Russian revolution also did not think that it would end up as one vast prison camp. The Communists claim that Western studies of how this came to pass are biased, hostile propaganda. "Why, then," don't they make their own study?

Perhaps they are at last ready for it. "We must explain to ourselves and others," says Giorgio Napolitano, a member of the party directorate, "why a great revolution . . . could have produced a system based on Stalinist degeneration, which still retains

the negative features and limitations resulting from those deformations."

Any such study the Italian Communist party makes would have to argue that if Stalinism is not inevitable in Italy, then it was not inevitable in Russia; and that, if democracy and Socialism are compatible in Italy, they should also be compatible—and practicable—in the Soviet Union. To say anything else would be to admit that Italian Communists are not to be trusted as a government party. But any such study would also present a challenge to the Kremlin on its own ground.

It would be used inside the Soviet Union by the critics of the Soviet system—and no critical analysis could be more dangerous to the Kremlin's arbitrary rule than a Marxist study made under the respectable auspices of another Communist party, using the same political language and the same analytical method which Soviet Communists have been taught to regard as the only correct one. The Kremlin would regard it as subversive—and it would be subversive in the sense that it would show its rule to be illegitimate, and would prompt its subjects to challenge it, and to look for something better.

If the Kremlin fears a word like "pluralism," it would have far more reason to fear a study which concludes that pluralism is the proper and necessary objective of Communist parties, even those in the East. Western Communists, in Italy, France, and elsewhere, are not likely to win the votes they need unless they persuade the public of their democratic credentials—and they will have to do that by, among other things, showing the Kremlin's democratic credentials to be phony.

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You're Going to Keep What You Have

Appeal of Smith for Whites in Rhodesia's Easy Life

By Henry Kamm

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 17 (UPI)—"This man Smith has appeal," said Sir Roy Welensky, who calls himself a "white power" of Prime Minister Ian Smith's government. "It's the appeal of a very easy life."

For \$5,000 a year you can have a servant, a swimming pool, a car, a house, a job. Sir Roy, 69, Prime Minister of the former Central African Federation and the elder statesman of Rhodesia, continued.

"That's the secret this man has. You're going to keep what you have."

The 78,000 white Rhodesians in a style and comfort ranging from middle-class suburbs to the middle-class estate. There are no visible poor whites, no slums in mental jobs and it is unlikely that there is a white who has one of this country's 6.1 million blacks as his skin superior.

White Fighting For

There appear to be few whites to whom this state of affairs does not seem worth fighting for, although those who are considered moderates say they consider a multiracial state and government inevitable. But they hope, undoubtedly, that such a government would guarantee that in the black population to which the standards that white Rhodesians now enjoy.

At a time when Rhodesia is under increasing pressure from within, South Africa and surrounding black African nations to reach some accommodation with its black majority, the moderates here are few.

U.S. Expert Cites Heroin Addiction Rise

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI)—The top U.S. drug abuse expert reported yesterday that heroin addiction is steadily increasing in the United States as a temporary, 18-month downturn that started in the fall of 1972.

Admitting he was wrong when he predicted in 1973 that the epidemic of heroin addiction had been spread into small cities and towns from the major metropolitan areas.

"The trend is now for a worsening situation in heroin abuse," said Mr. DuPont, director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. "The epidemic is continuing but has never ended. What we had was an interruption—a temporary downturn—during an 18-month period in 1972 and 1973."

Daily Users

He estimated there are 300,000 to 400,000 daily heroin users in the United States compared with 100,000 to 200,000 during the nadir of the downturn. But current heroin use still has not reached the peak of the previous epidemic—500,000 to 1,000,000 in 1971.

The 18-month decline occurred, said, as a result of Turkey's ban on the growing of opium poppies; the "French connection" that ended the shipment of heroin through Marseilles; which had supplied most of the heroin to the East Coast—and a fast growth of treatment centers in the United States. Now, Mr. DuPont said, Mexico supplies 90 per cent of the heroin in the United States and a growth of treatment programs is leveling off.

Along with the continued work in the number of heroin addicts, Mr. DuPont said, the government's new Heroin Indicators Trend Report—released for the first time yesterday—shows that the pattern of heroin use is changing.

"Heroin has become a national phenomenon," he said. Large numbers of blacks and whites in it, the number of women addicts is rapidly approaching the number of male addicts, and age-scale use is spreading from the East Coast to the West Coast, he said.

Los Angeles, for example, last reported more heroin overdoses—one of the key measures of heroin use—than New York City. New York had been the center of heroin addiction, accounting for about half the addicts in the country in 1960.

"If the current trends continue, we can expect to see more heroin deaths, more health-related consequences of heroin use, more crime associated with heroin use, all the other negative consequences," Mr. DuPont said.

Leftists on Timor Said To Kill 30 Foreigners

JAKARTA, March 17 (AP)—An Australian planter held prisoner by leftist Fretilin forces for five months in former Portuguese Timor said at least 30 foreigners have been killed by the anti-Indonesian forces since fighting broke out in August.

Rex Syddell, 62, told a news conference that in addition to the Australian journalists killed at Salibao last year, 30 other whites of eight different nationalities were tortured and finally killed by the Fretilin. Mr. Syddell said he was saved by Indonesian troops three weeks ago in the town of Los Palcos but 3,000 other prisoners still were being held by Fretilin forces.



Associated Press

Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano addressing the UN Security Council during session on economic aid.

UN Security Council Votes Financial Aid to Mozambique

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 17 (Reuters)—The Security Council today voted unanimously to extend economic aid to Mozambique to help it withstand the financial consequences of its decision to apply sanctions against Rhodesia.

The resolution, sponsored by 11 nations, including Britain, Italy, Sweden and Japan, condemned "all provocative and aggressive acts, including military incursions by Rhodesia against Mozambique."

Following the council's action, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said a number of countries had already indicated their willingness to help Mozambique bilaterally or multilaterally.

He said he hoped there would be a prompt, generous response to the council's appeal by all member states.

Mr. Waldheim said he would confer with Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano and also send without delay a special mission to Maputo to study both the immediate and long-term needs of the country.

Mr. Chissano told the council yesterday that the Mozambique government estimated its needs at \$49 million a year.

Swedish Ambassador Olof Rydbeck said his government had decided to increase its aid to Mozambique this year to \$15 million.

Jacques Lecompte of France said sanctions had been ineffective and must be applied and strengthened.

Ambassador Sheikh Saïto of Japan—one of the countries whose manufacturers have been reported to be supplying embargoed goods to Rhodesia—called for tightening and strengthening of sanctions.

U.S. Ambassador Philip Bennett Jr. said the council's support for the embargo was a clear sign to Salisbury that the UN was committed to majority rule in Rhodesia.

The United States remained unequivocal in its support of British efforts to end the Rhodesian rebellion, he added.

Without Effective Opposition

Guyana Is Rapidly Becoming a Marxist-Leninist Country

By Joanne Omang

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, March 17 (UPI)—Without much fanfare until recently, the man once chosen by British and U.S. interests to save Guyana from Marxism is rapidly establishing South America's only Marxist-Leninist state.

Prime Minister Forbes Burnham, who came to power in 1964 after strikes and riots crippled the regime of Marxist Cheddi Jagan, has even won the critical support of Mr. Jagan's opposition People's Progressive party.

The party boycotted Parliament after a fraud-riddled 1973 election but is now expected to return in time for the 10th anniversary of Guyana's independence in May.

Mr. Burnham's socialist declarations were in writing from 1955 onward but his current policies were not fully spelled out until December, 1974, the 10th anniversary of his party's rise to power.

After independence in 1966, he set Guyana's goal of feeding, clothing and housing itself, independent of imported goods.

Mr. Burnham says he first announced his socialist beliefs in 1955, the year he split away from Mr. Jagan and the party they had formed together.

Ever since, politics here has been essentially racial: the black descendants of former slaves, now the clerical and management class, behind Mr. Burnham, and Mr. Jagan the leader of the rural-based East Indians who descended from indentured laborers brought in by the 19th-century British colonials.

When Mr. Jagan was in power, from 1961 to 1964, the English-speaking country was riddled by strikes and riots now widely acknowledged to have been covertly encouraged by the British and U.S. governments.

Misunderstanding

"The United States didn't see that this [Burnham's party] was a Marxist-Leninist party that was not prepared to take dictation from anybody," Foreign Minister Frederick Wills said in a recent interview. "They thought the Commies were on the run; the good guys were in power."

Mr. Burnham pronounced Guyana a "cooperative republic" in 1970, setting up the first of 1,300 small cooperative organizations that are still largely confined to credit unions.

In 1971, the government took over Alcoa's local subsidiary to create Guyana and nationalized Reynolds Aluminum's subsidiary last year. Bauxite products now account for 80 per cent of Guyana's export earnings, with sugar and rice splitting the rest.

As the 10th anniversary of Guyana's independence approaches, Mr. Burnham is stronger than ever. Although his power base of blacks makes up only a bit more than a third of Guyana's 800,000 citizens, the 52 per cent of East Indian descent is how badly split.

There is no effective opposition from the right to Mr. Burnham's gradual nationalization policies. A recent spate of apparently false reports overseas that Guyana was becoming a base of operations for the Cuban Army has frightened the left into fears of a U.S. backed "destabilization" effort and has silenced most opposition to a projected military buildup.

Mr. Burnham's People's National Congress party, which he has often said is predominant over the government, also controls access to the nation's principal daily newspaper, the Guyana Chronicle, and to its two radio stations. The party controls all import licenses, a vital pressure point in any underdeveloped economy, and access to the public employment that makes up roughly a quarter of all jobs.

No Politics

"There's no politics here," said Makepeace Richmond, a U.S.-trained dentist who headed a short-lived leftist opposition magazine called the Liberator. "Politics implies free voting, means expression, means democratic elections. We have none of that." He agrees with those who question the sincerity of Mr. Burnham's socialist feeling.

"He's just an opportunist. He's changed the old colonial elite for his own little elite group," said Janet Jagan, a Chicago-born Communist credited with much of the past success of her husband's party. She now edits what Mr. Burnham once called "a certain illegitimate newspaper," the Mirror, which comes out five times a week.

At the end of 1974, Mr. Burnham declared that state ownership of all national resources was party, and therefore government, policy. The massive holdings of the Booker-McConnell sugar industry are to be nationalized on independence day in May, while foreign banks are to undergo gradual "mini-nationalization" as state-owned banks expand.

Labor unions have been warned that they must drop "counter-revolutionist policies" if they expect to survive.

This is a clear reference to Cheddi Jagan's support among the East Indian sugar workers, whose Jagan-oriented union just received recognition. Mr. Jagan himself, however, has lost considerable backing as a result of his policy of government support.

Even Mrs. Jagan's endorsement of the policy was lukewarm. "I went along with it," she said. Other sources said she had been violently opposed to the policy shift, which followed Mr. Jagan's trip to Cuba in July and appeared to reflect the new Soviet line of supporting "progressive" governments worldwide.

All of this leaves Mr. Burnham virtually without effective opposition.

Movie Director Luchino Visconti, 69

NEW YORK, March 17 (UPI)—Director Luchino Visconti, 69, the aristocrat who became a major figure in postwar Italian cinema, died at his home in Rome today.

Relatives said that Mr. Visconti, maker of such films as "The Leopard," "The Twilight of the Gods" and "Rocco and His Brothers," died of cardio-circulatory problems after an attack of influenza. He had been in poor health since suffering a heart attack in 1972.

A leader of Italy's postwar film renaissance, Mr. Visconti specialized in immense, sumptuous melodramas set against a background of sweeping but ambiguous historical forces.

His motion pictures were described as "operatic," and indeed, Mr. Visconti was equally at home in live theater, where he won wide acclaim for expressive productions of contemporary French and American plays and for lavishly but realistically staged grand opera.

He introduced Arthur Miller, Jean-Paul Sartre and Tennessee Williams to Italian audiences, for example, and staged many operas for Maria Callas.

Mr. Visconti's first film appeared in 1942, but not until 1961 did he achieve the international success and admiration that he enjoyed in his later years, as each new film was bestowed with honors from various film festivals.

Along with Federico Fellini, Vittorio de Sica, Michelangelo Antonioni and Roberto Rossellini, Mr. Visconti was a founder of the influential school of postwar filmmakers known as the "neorealists." The term, an amorphous one, refers to those directors turning away from the studied theatrical quality of prewar movies to a reality of bitter personal conflicts in stark, honest social settings.

Within that framework, however, Mr. Visconti followed his own route. From his earliest films, "Ossessione" in 1943 and "La Terra Trema" in 1948, to his more recent ones, "The Damned" in 1969 and "Death in Venice" in 1971, he sought to place his stories in an epic context.

His results were controversial. Many critics termed his movies tedious, pretentious, overwrought betrayals of the "realism" that Mr. Visconti professed to champion. But others, defending the very pretensions that were attacked, praised Mr. Visconti especially for his achievements with the films' atmosphere, direction and detail.

The rich settings, critics said, were what made the movies convincing—whether they were the dark walnut interiors of a corrupt German family's baronial mansion in "The Damned," the watery colors and torpid atmosphere of the lido in "Death in Venice," the stately palace, with its frescoes and wall portraits, that conveyed a sense of melancholy in "The Leopard," or the hard urban brutality of Milan in "Rocco and His Brothers."

Mr. Visconti dealt, moreover, with strong-willed characters in sharp conflicts that reflected his larger themes. The clashes were often confined to one struggling "cell of humanity, a family," as he once put it.

And his work embodied what one critic, Geoffrey Nowell-Smith, called a "constant tension... between an intellectual belief in the cause of progress and an emotional nostalgia for the past world that is being destroyed."

Some traced this tension to the fact that Mr. Visconti, an imposing man with bushy eyebrows, Roman nose, deep voice and steel gray hair—was both an aristocrat and a Marxist.

Count Luchino Visconti, Duke of Modrone, was born in Milan. His family claims an ancestry going back to Desiderius, father-in-law of Charlemagne.

Mr. Visconti started his career by writing for the movies and designing sets for theater. In 1935, in what he later said was a turning point, his friend Coco Chanel introduced him to Jean Renoir, who hired him as an assistant.

After a brief visit to Hollywood in 1937, he returned to Rome to write scripts. His first film venture, "Ossessione" in 1942, was based on James Cain's "The Postman Always Rings Twice."

In 1947, he traveled to Sicily to film "La Terra Trema," which began as a documentary but evolved into a three-hour fictional saga. He used Sicilian villagers instead of professional actors. Critics found the film difficult, even tedious, but were nonetheless awed by its beauty and intense naturalism.

He made his next film, "Bellissima" in 1951, because he wanted to work with Anna Magnani. In 1958, he completed "Senso," and "Notti Bianche" followed in 1959. All were less than commercially successful.

Then, in 1960, he directed "Rocco and His Brothers," which, years later, he said was his favorite.

More important, perhaps, the success of "Rocco" permitted him to tap Hollywood sources and undertake more large-scale projects, the first of which was the filming of Giuseppe di Lampedusa's novel, "The Leopard."

He was sometimes nettled by charges that he "voted left" but "lived right."

"I do like to live comfortably, but that does not prohibit me from having ideas about social reform," he said. "I don't have to wear a burial bag and live in a stable to feel that way, do I?"

But his consuming interest was his work. "In the end, if I have nothing to say in a film, I don't make a film," he said. "I don't give a damn just to work. For me, things must be completely hot or completely cold, never, never tepid."

—STEVEN R. WEISMAN

Herbert K. Hyde
OKLAHOMA CITY, March 17 (AP)—Herbert K. Hyde, 77, the

Obituaries

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Luchino Visconti

federal attorney who successfully prosecuted George (Mac) Maguire, Kelly on kidnapping charges in the 1930s, died at his home here yesterday.

E. Germans Back Trade Fair Ban

EAST BERLIN, March 17 (Reuters)—East Germany today defended its decision to bar three West German reporters from covering the Leipzig Trade Fair, but said it wanted to keep normal links with the Federal Republic.

Commentary in the party daily Neues Deutschland was the first official comment here since West German Economics Minister Hans Friedrich broke off a visit to the Leipzig fair Monday.

The commentary said it was hard to imagine that there was any serious intention in Bonn of altering the policy of establishing businesslike relations with the states of the East. "The German Democratic Republic is for the further normalization of relations," the commentary added.

Herbert K. Hyde
OKLAHOMA CITY, March 17 (AP)—Herbert K. Hyde, 77, the

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METAXA the Greek classic

MUSIC IN FRANCE

From the Lean to the Baroque
At Lyons Opera Companies

By David Stevens

LYONS (IET).—What with the Lyons Opera pursuing its regular schedule and the Paris Opera Studio recently banished from the capital to continue its activities here—with Louis Erlo as the director of both—this city finds itself in the curious position, for the moment, of being the only city in France with two operatic enterprises operating simultaneously.

Thus, an adventurous opera-goer could, in the last few days go to the new Auditorium Maurice Ravel for a lean and stylized

production of Handel's 250-year-old "Giulio Cesare" by the Opera, and to the city's 150-year-old opera house for a downright baroque production of a new work written for the Opera Studio, Claude Prey's "Young Libertad."

The choice of a modern, uncomplicated staging for Handel's Italian masterpiece was more or less dictated by the choice of the auditorium, opened last season primarily as a 2,000-seat concert hall in the new Part-Dieu commercial center on the left bank of the Rhône. Opera can be performed here on what amounts to a thrust stage, but there is no equipment for traditional scenic effects.

Different Elevations

Jacques Rapp devised a stage surface of square, marble-like tiles at different elevations—like a multi-level chessboard—sloping off toward an undulating, sand-colored surface on the opposite side of the stage, a striking visual metaphor for this encounter between proud and ambitious Rome and a subjugated, feminine Egypt. Rapp's and Daniele Reiser's costumes, ranging from quasi-historical to slightly kitschy boudoir modern, provided additional color against the black backdrop. The sole prop was a transparent obelisk for housing Pompeii's remains.

Gaston Benheim's staging was judiciously divided between schematic mass movements and a flexible handling of the soloists that gave ample room for individual expression.

Musically, Theodor Guschlbauer delivered a performance worthy of Handel's rich and varied score, handsomely supported by the orchestra, particularly in key solo parts. There were inevitable concessions to the 20th century—cuts, modern instruments, and visually realistic casting, that is men in the principal male roles originally taken by castrati or women.

Short Skirt

The ad hoc international cast understandably did not present a very cohesive approach to Baroque style, and much of the Italian recitative got short shrift. But there was some splendidly expressive singing, notably from the bass Roger Soyer as the handsome and youthful Caesar, utterly secure in his florid passages and telling in the great accompanied recitatives, and Elisabeth Ander, who, despite some



Elisabeth Ander and Roger Soyer in "Giulio Cesare."

tentative moments, made the most of "Vadere pupille" and "Fangero la sorte mia" to create a passionate and vulnerable Cleopatra. David Sundquist was the tenor Sesto, physically and vocally a model of youthful valor, and his duet with Nako Thara as Cornelia was moving. Dieter Feilzer was a Tolomeo (Ptolemy) of brute physical force, but his rough Slavic bass was out of its element in this music. Christos Grigoriou, Peter Gottlieb and Birgit Greiber seconded ably as Curio, Achilla and Nitremo.

This production of "Giulio Cesare" was billed as a French premiere—amazing if true. There can be no question, however, about the novelty of "Young Libertad," which gave the stagiaires of the Opera Studio a piece of music theater cut to their measure, rather than inviting the invidious comparisons of the young troupe's earlier excursions into Mozart and Monteverdi.

Prey is a composer much concerned with the problems of language and the relationships of words and music, and his works—including this one—are multilayered experiences, dense with linguistic and musical cross-references, and often giving fragmented and quasi-farical treatment to social problems. They are also hard to follow, and sometimes the only solution seems to be to sit back and enjoy each scene for its own theatrical inventiveness and musical wit.

The unifying elements of this "opera study" seem to be the painful experience of European emigrants to the "melting pot" of the United States, set against a background of mindless clichés from early American musical theater and acted out under the beady eye of a dyspeptic, flag-

draped Statue of Liberty, plus exercises in group dynamics set in theatrical form—i.e., the dismantling and reassembly of parts of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," some of it manifestly filtered through Bernstein's "West Side Story."

Louis Erlo—assisted by James Clarence Jones and Guy Coutance—came up with a staging that was necessarily fragmentary, but had an appealing liveliness and momentum, while Claire Gibault was in impressive control of her diverse musical forces, which included classical, jazz and pop groups on stage in addition to the pit band.

LONDON: Some Entertaining History

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, March 17 (IET).—Richard Sheridan's "The Duenna," a 200-year-old musical comedy revived by Opera de Camera for the Camden Festival at the Coliseum Theatre last night, is an odd case of a theater piece the circumstances of whose composition make more entertaining theater than the piece itself.

The subject is a double elopement, the young lovers outwitting stuffy, greedy elders in the time-honored manner. But as it happened, Sheridan himself had recently eloped with Elisabeth Linley, the beautiful and musically gifted daughter of Thomas Linley, a singing teacher in Bath, Sheridan's father, an Irish actor-manager, disapproved of his son's courtship of the daughter of a mere provincial musician, while the elder Linleys were no happier

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 17 (IET).—The French ready-to-wear season that unfolds at the end of the month won't produce any brand new names. But three young men, who have been working their way steadily up, may join the big league.

The three have three things in common. They are 30, or just turning 30. They have been in fashion for the past 10 years. They are just coming into their own with their fourth collections shown under their own names.

Dan Beranger, 29, is the most classic, solid and commercial of the three. He started in Germany with a young and peppy ready-to-wear house but really left his mark at Emesse, a rock-bottom priced French house. Mr. Beranger's sense of style lifted that house immediately to the foreground. Among his best sellers, a line of colorful, striped T-shirts that sold at 25 francs.

"But I got tired of doing cheap clothes," he said. "I got bored with fighting with industrial problems which I do, however, understand very well. I learned a lot from working for the industry."

A thin-faced, intense man, he wears conservative clothes, a V-necked sweater with shirt and tie.

Backer Found
After three years with Emesse, he found a backer, an Italian group specializing in knits. The



Dan Beranger

group has now started opening a chain of Dan Beranger boutiques. "We had five," he said, "but one, in Beirut, closed." The others are Geneva, Zurich, London and in Paris at Galerie Lafayette.

His clothes are also sold in 100 retail outlets. Although one does not expect revolutions from Mr. Beranger, in shape, texture or color, he has a distinct charm and elegance which makes him the most solid of the three. He

has a following in the United States with Saks, Bloomingdale's and I saw the Netman Marcus people today. They were very interested in my new collection" (which will be shown April 7 at the Intercontinental Hotel).

He did not have too much to show yet but one of his winners should be the knit coat with raised gray-and-white stripes over a dress, knit too but with a gray-and-white pebbly surface.

Cobweb Stitch

Knits, which make up 25 percent of his collection, also include very long pullovers in cobweb stitch and long evening coats in the same foamy texture. An organized man, he works with 10 basic colors. Among his current best sellers: the widely striped T-shirt dresses, the terry-cloth blouses and shorts and, for evening, Median-flea-type dresses, pleated, striped, ruffled and colorful.

For his next collection, he has added fur for the first time with squirrel skin dresses and wolf jackets, all built around his favorite rounded silhouette. His prices are no longer as low as used to be but they have remained reasonable: 300 to 1,200 francs.

Thierry Mugler comes on strong and so do his clothes. He is 30, the son of a well-to-do doctor from the east of France (where life tends to be more austere than in other sections of France), and in complete rebellion with his milieu. But he is a happy rebel, with poppyard, zebra pants, beige shirt and a bright blue scarf.

He came to Paris at 20, as a dancer with Strassbourg's corps de ballet. "It was fun," he said, "but I realized I came to ballet too old. So I switched to Arts Décoratifs and after getting my degree, I went into advertising and decoration."

First Job

But all along, he wanted to be in fashion. "I did learn a lot from my Arts Décoratifs," he said, "drawing, colors and discipline." His first job was with Gaudin, a Left Bank boutique where the owner, Eva Plowinsky, hired him without even looking at his sketches, he said. "I was dressed so crazy she probably liked it," he said.

Like Mr. Beranger, he found backers, French and English. His clothes sell in 50 retail outlets, and "We're going to open boutiques in Paris and London."

His fashion approach is based on shock. He has the color explosion of American designer Stephen Burrows, but his clothes are more sportier. His dresses girls who like and need being noticed so it is no surprise that most Paris models wear his clothes. "His clothes are a sharp-edged choice: One either likes or hates them."

Among the best sellers on sale now are his brilliantly colored anoraks and sun dresses copied from overalls. Surprisingly, he also has skirt, beige striped silk tunics over pants that are close to Yves Saint Laurent's Moroccan clothes. "He is the only designer I admire," Mugler said.

For next winter, he shows very wide garments pinched at the waist over very wide skirts and always bright colors—emerald, ruby and sapphire.

He is also starting to design jewelry and leather. His clothes, which come under the heading of relaxed sportswear, do not break the bank: 300 to 800 francs. His collection will be shown April 3 at the Grand Hotel.

Guy Paulin, round-faced and shy, is 30 too. His ten years in fashion include a year and a half in the United States where he designed for Paraphernalia. It went broke, which forced him to come back to France, but I couldn't live there, anyhow. America is wonderful, but they



Thierry Mugler

squeeze you like a sponge. There, you don't live, you buy. You buy what you see in the magazines. You buy what you see in the stores. You buy what you see in the newspapers. You buy what you see in the television. You buy what you see in the radio. You buy what you see in the press. You buy what you see in the culture. You buy what you see in the art. You buy what you see in the science. You buy what you see in the technology. You buy what you see in the industry. You buy what you see in the commerce. You buy what you see in the politics. You buy what you see in the religion. You buy what you see in the philosophy. You buy what you see in the psychology. You buy what you see in the sociology. You buy what you see in the anthropology. You buy what you see in the geography. You buy what you see in the history. You buy what you see in the literature. You buy what you see in the music. You buy what you see in the dance. You buy what you see in the theater. 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U.S. Acts on Money Marts To Help Ailing Currencies

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—The United States has joined with other major countries in recent weeks to prop up declining currencies so as "to counter disorderly market conditions," Treasury Under Secretary Edwin Yeo said yesterday.

In an interview, Mr. Yeo said that the interventions had been made in consultation with other governments, as had been agreed at recent international monetary meetings at Rambouillet, France, and in Jamaica.

It was the first time that U.S. intervention during the recent currency crisis, involving weaker rates for the Italian lira, Spanish peseta, British pound and French franc, had been reported. The interventions have not been "joint" operations, Mr. Yeo stressed.

He would not reveal the amounts of U.S. intervention or the exact timing. But indications were that the U.S. purchases of foreign currencies had been quite modest, whereas European support operations in the past week have been measured in billions of dollars.

Support of the French franc alone has reportedly cost the Bank of France over \$2 billion since the beginning of March, and \$5 billion since January.

New Rates Approved

The major powers agreed at a meeting of the International Monetary Fund's interim committee at Jamaica in January on new rules relating to exchange rates, designed to assure "orderly" changes when necessary, and to avoid at all times manipulation to gain an unfair competitive advantage.

Although the rules have not yet been ratified, Mr. Yeo said that the currency intervention of the last two weeks, "while not as orderly as we would like, has been more orderly than it would have been in the absence of the understanding reached at Jamaica."

Officials here were anxious to put down the view that the slide of the pound and the float of the franc outside of the European snake had cancelled the potential benefits of the cooperative procedures agreed upon at Rambouillet and Jamaica. "The fluctuations can be handled," said a top Ford administration official, "but it can't be done if anyone tries to maintain fictitious rates."

War Must Be Avoided

From Mr. Yeo's standpoint, the crucial thing is to "avoid an exchange-rate war," although "I'm not saying there has been any such activity."

He believes that despite the general adoption of a floating system, "there is a certain par-value-itis, in which people look at rate changes to see who's gained the advantage."

"What we learned in the 1930's," Mr. Yeo said, "is that efforts to gain advantage by competitive depreciation is a tragic mirage—no one benefits."

Even in the short run, Mr. Yeo does not believe that cheaper rates for the franc, pound and lira will seriously damage American exports, because the United States will still be benefiting from a lower rate of inflation and higher rates of productivity.

Italy Posts Wider Deficit In Payments

But Bank Reports Notable Improvement

ROME, March 17 (AP)—Italy posted a balance-of-payments deficit of 213 billion lire (about \$40 million) in January, a deterioration from the deficit of 160 billion lire in January 1974, Banca d'Italia announced today. The figures are provisional.

In December, the payments deficit had been 561.5 billion lire, and the month-to-month improvement gave some grounds for cheer, the central bank noted.

January is usually a weak month for the balance of payments, with the registration of higher imports brought in during the Christmas season and with a seasonal drop in tourist revenues. This made the improvement all the more significant, the bank said.

The initial breakdown of the January figures showed that the current accounts were in deficit by 239 billion lire, compared with a year-earlier deficit of 270 billion lire and a December deficit of 415 billion lire.

Capital movements showed a deficit of 19.6 billion lire, compared with a January 1974 surplus of 151 billion lire and a December gap of 78 billion lire.

Other headings were in surplus by 46.2 billion lire, compared with a deficit of 41 billion lire and one in December of 65.5 billion lire.

Among the current account headings for January, merchandise trade accounted for a deficit of 288 billion lire compared to a deficit of 350.1 billion lire in December.

Remittances were in surplus by 37.4 billion lire, up from 28.5 billion lire, while the surplus on the tourism account fell to 11.1 billion lire from 47.5 billion lire.

Rush for Gold

MILAN, March 17 (AP)—Gold coins, illegally traded under the counter in Italy, have risen up to 60 per cent in value over the past two months as a result of the lira crisis and growing inflation.

One Milan broker noted that gold coins were perhaps the only profitable investment opportunity in Italy.

The gold guinea, the so-called Elizabeth that portrays the British queen, was worth 45,000 to 48,000 lire on the Milan black market for coins today.

It was quoted at 30,000 lire on Jan. 21, when the Italian foreign exchange markets were closed following massive speculative attacks on the lira.

Demand has been especially strong for the Elizabeth. But the Kruggerand of South Africa and the gold 20 piece also had a sparkling market.

Corporate Payoff Revelations Cause Stockholder Lawsuits

By Henry Weinstein

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 (UPI)—The corporate payoff revelations are triggering an unprecedented wave of stockholder lawsuits.

In some cases these suits are "boiler plate," the lawyers' description for suits whose charges are as detailed or as sketchy as the newspaper stories from which they are copied. But others may have company-shaking effect, and bring down greater penalties on the heads of wrongdoers than those ordered by government agencies.

It is believed that about 100 suits have been filed so far over illegal political gifts at home and excessive commissions and bribes abroad, but more will come as lawyers find plaintiffs and fill out the forms.

Gulf Oil Co. has been sued by nine different shareholders because of its admitted \$13 million in political contributions over 14 years. United Brands Co. has been sued by seven shareholders, Exxon Corp. by three and Lockheed Aircraft Corp. by one.

Most of the suits already settled are tied to the domestic political gifts since those revelations came earliest.

Five former officials of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. repaid their company \$475,000 as a result of one shareholder suit. Ashland Oil Co. is on the verge of settling another.

Northrop Corp. and Phillips Petroleum Co. entered into settlements which provided for some repayment of money and also for significant structural changes in the companies' boards of directors and executive committees.

"The traditional legal remedy for corporate misbehavior is to sue for money damages. We're doing something far more drastic," said John Phillips, describing the impact of the two major shareholder suits his nonprofit Center for Law in the Public Interest in Los Angeles had settled.

"We're asking for structural

Arabs Switch Investment Tactics

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Oil-rich countries in the Mideast sharply changed their pattern of investment in the United States last year.

They pumped in much less new money, largely because oil revenues flattened and internal spending programs expanded, but they poured billions of dollars into areas they previously ignored—the stock and corporate bond markets—while shunning their old havens, bank deposits and Treasury bills.

The trend into U.S. securities promises to accelerate through 1976 for several reasons: More money to invest, a positive view toward U.S. securities markets, an obscure change in the U.S. tax law, and an apparent slight change in attitude by Saudi Arabia.

It is unlikely, however, that increased Mideast investment in U.S. securities will have any substantial impact on any particular stock, industry or type of security.

To date, Mideast governments have invested through a handful of major U.S. banks, and they have given these advisers discretionary control of their accounts. The result is that the foreigners' purchases generally correspond to those of large U.S. pension funds and other institutional investors.

Investment Fell Last Year

In 1975, total Mideast investment in the United States fell, largely because investable surplus income of those countries dropped to about \$41.6 billion from \$59.3 billion in 1974.

This year, however, the U.S. Treasury Department estimates such income should rise about 8 per cent to \$44.9 billion. This is money these countries have left over for worldwide investment after taking care of their internal needs.

Last year, about \$2.5 billion, or 15 per cent, of the surplus funds its way into U.S. investments. That was down from about \$11.25 billion, or 19 per cent, of the surplus in 1974.

One reason probably was that Eurodollar rates in some stronger-currency countries became more attractive last year than rates on U.S. bank certificates of deposit and Treasury bills. This situation still exists to some degree, although sharp volatility is showing up in some foreign currencies.

In 1974, most of the Mideast funds invested in the United States were evenly divided between bank deposits and Treasury bills. About \$500 million went into real estate. And only about \$1.5 billion went into stocks, bonds and long-term government issues.

Last year, however, \$5.23 billion of the \$5.25 billion invested in the United States went into stocks, bonds and long-term government issues. Some \$750 million went into real estate, and only about \$300 million was added to holdings of bank deposits and Treasury bills.

About \$1.44 billion of Mideast money was invested last year in the U.S. stock market, nearly one-third of all net foreign purchases and many times the \$288 million recorded in 1974 for the Mideast and Asia.

Most Bullish of All

Mideast investors were easily the most bullish "foreign purchasers in the stock market in the last three quarters, with average quarterly net purchases of about \$30 million.

But in the fourth quarter they really stepped up purchases. Net buying rose to \$460 million, with nearly half of that in December. Buying was so heavy then that the Mideast could have been acquiring nearly 2 per cent of all shares purchased on the New York Stock Exchange.

Lasso Hishini Jr. of Mitchell, Hutchins Inc. estimates. That could have been partly because they had not previously taken significant positions as they had no stocks to sell, he says.

U.S. government figures do not indicate which countries were doing all the buying, but analysts say it is easy to find clues. In 1975 only two Mideast countries had a substantial net investable surplus—Saudi Arabia with about \$21.4 billion and Kuwait with \$7.1 billion.

Saudi Arabia traditionally keeps all its investments in bank deposits and Treasury bills. Thus the lion's share of the buying apparently was by Kuwait, particularly after mid-1975 when Iran, caught in its own money squeeze, started to withdraw.

Industry Officials Call It 'Ultimatum'

Ford's Steel Decision Upsets Europeans

BRUSSELS, March 17 (AP)—The European Economic Community Commission expressed "profound regret" today over President Ford's decision to suspend importation of U.S. steel for 90 days and meanwhile to seek an international steel agreement with other countries.

A statement by the Commission said it will immediately review with EEC member governments

all aspects of what is now a new situation.

A spokesman recalled that the community had always maintained that import quotas for special steels were "without any justification as far as community exports to the United States were concerned."

This view was conveyed to Mr. Ford by EEC Commission president Francois-Xavier Ortoli when he called on the President on Feb. 24, the spokesman said.

Commission officials said Mr. Ford's decision on special steels had been made known to the Commission last Monday by Clayton Yeutter, the President's deputy special trade negotiator.

Commission officials would not comment on Mr. Yeutter's visit, but sources said he made it clear to the community that the United States wants an agreement on steel shipments by June 14.

"That, in effect, means that we will have to come to terms with the United States within 90 days or else face imposition of unilateral import quotas on special steels by the United States," one official said.

This virtual ultimatum explains the harsh tone of the Commission statement today, the official said.

Elsewhere, EEC steel industry officials also expressed dismay over Mr. Ford's threat to introduce import restrictions. However, the officials would not rule out some form of a gentlemen's agreement, possibly within the framework of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The U.S. International Trade Commission had proposed to hold imports of stainless and alloy steels to 146,000 short tons annually.

In 1974, U.S. imports of such steels totaled 163,000 tons and in the first nine months of 1975 about 127,000 tons, up from 103,000 tons in the like period of 1974.

Reports of EEC stainless and alloy steels to the United States amounted to 33,000 tons in 1974 and 30,000 tons in the first nine months of 1975 against the year-earlier 32,000 tons.

In the light of these figures, EEC steel industry officials said community exports of special steels to the United States are not too important. But they warned that imposition of quotas by the United States could lead to a reaction.

They said Japan had not decided whether to agree to negotiate a bilateral agreement with the United States, but if it did much would depend on how much the United States would ask Japan to curb its specialty steel exports.

Industry sources in Japan said they were alarmed by the prospect of rigid controls on specialty steel exports.

The U.S. International Trade Commission's proposal to restrict specialty steel imports to 146,000

tons a year would mean Japan's share would be around 56,000 tons, or nearly 30 per cent below the 78,000 tons sold to the United States last year, industry sources said.

French See Ultimatum

PARIS, March 17 (AP)—French steel makers today expressed disappointment over President Ford's decision, one industry official saying that "what Ford wants is agreement on voluntary export curbs from Europe and Japan as was the case between 1968-1971."

The consensus among French steel makers is that Mr. Ford's statement confirms the growing tendency toward protectionism in the United States.

Early Wall St. Advance Is Cut by Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, March 17 (UPI)—A late burst of profit-taking

tempered some fairly strong, early stock market gains today and left prices slightly higher.

Most of the initial spurt was attributed to continued evidence that the U.S. economy is making steady progress from the deep recession of a year ago.

The latest piece of encouraging news was a report of a rise in personal income in February.

"It (personal income) means the consumer has buying power to support further expansion in business," said one stock market analyst.

The Dow Jones Industrial average rose 2.53 points to 985.59, after being up 7.54 at 2 o'clock.

Advancing issues led gains by about 790 to about 630, and volume totaled 28.19 million shares, compared with 22.78 million yesterday.

At the close of NYSE trading, Anacosta, a take-over candidate, was up 4 points to 26. Late yesterday Atlantic Richfield said it planned a tender offer for 6 million common shares of the copper company at \$27 a share. Arco's stock dropped 1 to \$2 3/4.

Crane Co., which said it acquired more than 4 million shares of Anacosta recently, said it will not tender the shares under Arco's offer. Crane's stock gained 1 1/8 to 67 1/8.

Utah International picked up 2 1/8 to 53 7/8. Utah said earlier in the week that its directors approved a previously announced plan to merge Utah into General Electric Co. GE was up 1/4 to 51 3/4.

McCord Corp., which came in with improved profits, moved up a point to 23 3/8.

Merrill Lynch lost 1 3/4 to 30 1/8, with IBM down 1/4 to 258 1/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in active trading. The Amer index rose 0.20 to 109.92.

Gainers and losers were neck and neck at the close on the

Chicago Board Options Exchange, with traders pointing to technical factors as the primary factor in trading in the options market.

Volume of 80,133 compared to 70,077 posted yesterday.

"Premiums are bouncing back, led by some of the glamour," explained one market maker. "It's just a technical correction after losses early this week. But many stocks don't seem to be participating."

In Chicago, a demand initiated by commercial interests helped move most farm commodity futures on the Board of Trade to their best gains in more than two weeks.

Not since March 4 had futures on the exchange made a collective move so firmly. Soybeans advanced 6 1/2 cents a bushel, wheat 6 cents, corn nearly 4 and oats 2 1/4. Soybean meal gained more than \$1 a ton in new crop options while soybean oil advanced some 20 points.

N.Y. State Bonds Are Acceptable, Burns Reports

WASHINGTON, March 17 (Reuters)—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said today Federal Reserve examiners "can be expected to regard the obligations of New York State as acceptable investments."

Mr. Burns, in a letter to Sen. Jacob Javits, D-N.Y., said: "Obligations of the state would have the characteristics of eligible investment securities and will retain these in the absence of any new material development of an adverse nature."

Mr. Burns said that "knowledgeable observers believe the rating on the state tax anticipation notes will be reinstated if the total financing program is successful."

Sen. Javits, at the request of New York State controller Arthur Levitt, contacted Mr. Burns along with Currency Controller James Smith and John Earley, a director of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, to determine their views on the situation of New York State securities in the hands of banks regulated by these agencies.

"I believe now that the New York State financing plan will be effectively implemented and that New York State securities will be acceptable investments accordingly," Mr. Earley told Sen. Javits.

U.S. Personal Income Increases in Month

WASHINGTON, March 17 (Reuters)—U.S. personal income rose \$1.8 billion in February to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$1,537.3 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

In January, personal income rose by a revised \$1.6 billion.

Total wage and salary disbursements rose to \$853.1 billion in February from \$847.8 billion in January.

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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (as expressed in millions of US dollars)

	1975***	1974**	1973*
Capital and reserves	46	49	42
Subordinated credit lines of shareholders	108	118	106
Net profit of the year	8	7	6
Medium and long term credits granted	1,294	1,156	993
Medium and long term credits drawn down	1,135	990	717
Securities	249	298	235
Short term advances	147	113	60
Total assets	1,770	1,627	1,238

Converted at a rate of: ***\$1.00 = BF 40.35 **\$1.00 = BF 36.40 *\$1.00 = BF 40.33

APR 11 1976

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Published with *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*

Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)

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(Continued on next page.)

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
BANK MEES & HOPE NV
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.

CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD LIMITED
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Ltd.

March 18, 1976

Sales: April 240; June 144; A
Oct 21; Dec 15.

Sales: April 240; June 144; A
Oct 21; Dec 15.

1720 Madison	50	50	54
500 M Lf Mills	527½	27½	24

1655 Margini A	517	16%	12
20 Mot. Stor A	513%	13%	12
1305 Moore	547%	46%	42

200 Weldwood	\$124	12 1/2	12 1/2	34
1316 Watburne	\$104	10 1/4	10 1/4	37

20950 Canon	5	21	20%	27
1987 Cor. Bath	-5	34%	34%	37

We also offer uncommon foresight. Among the Yamaichi family of companies we include the Yamaichi Research Institute of Securities and Economics, Inc. (YRI). Directed by one of Japan's most distinguished economists, YRI helps both domestic and overseas investors foresee market trends by furnishing fresh and accurate data gathered from our globe-spanning information network.

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 Telex: 1572 7 *Yamashiki International* London, São Paulo,

4-8, Rue Sainte-Anne--75001 Paris

Extract from accounts at December 31, 1975, to be submitted to the next annual shareholders' meeting to be held on May 14, 1976.

		(U.S. \$ equivalent)
	'000 FF	'000 U.S. \$
Loans	1,613,480	359,349
Deposits	2,189,384	480,832
Shareholders' medium-term deposits	67,350	15,000
Capital	75,000	16,704
Reserves	31,997	7,126
Net profit after taxation	10,604	2,362
Total assets	2,381,481	530,397

Shareholders:
The Bank of Tokyo Ltd., Tokyo
The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd., Tokyo
Bank of Tokyo Holding S.A., Luxembourg
The Long Term Credit Bank of Japan, Ltd., Tokyo
The Nippon Fudosan Bank, Ltd., Tokyo
The Kyowa Bank Ltd., Tokyo.
The Taiyo Kobe Bank Ltd., Kobe
The Saitama Bank Ltd., Urawa.
The Hokkaido Tokaiokoku Bank, Ltd., Sapporo.

Sales: April 240; June 144; A
Oct 21; Dec 15.

	Open Interest	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)											
Apr	43.90	44.52	43.67	44.80	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50
Jun	44.00	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50
Jul	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50
Aug	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50
Oct	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50
Dec	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50
Feb	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50
Apr	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50
Sales:	April 2405	June 3160	July 3160	Aug 3160	Sep 3160	Oct 3160	Nov 3160	Dec 3160	Jan 3160	Feb 3160	Mar 3160
Open Interest:	April 4444	May 4444	June 4444	July 4444	Aug 4444	Sep 4444	Oct 4444	Nov 4444	Dec 4444	Jan 4444	Feb 4444

SHELL EGGS (\$2.50 doz)			
Mar	51.10	51.35	51.50
Apr	46.20	44.45	46.30
May	44.40	44.31	44.82
Jun	46.50	47.20	46.45
Sep	53.10	52.55	55.10
Nov			55.10
Dec	56.50	56.50	56.50

Sales: March, 60; April, 174;
 June 24; Nov. 11; Nov. 8; Dec. 4

Open Interest: March 331; Apr
May 508; June 270; Sep 222; Nov
167

PORK - SELLIES (36,000 lbs)
Mar 70.25 70.27 67.5
May 72.90 72.15 71.25
Jul 71.70 72.75 70.50 72.2
Aug 66.95 70.45 66.50 70
Feb 63.90 64.90 63.50 64.5
-Sales: March 312; May 3576; Ju
Aug 264; Feb 4.

Open Interest: March 262;
July 144; Aug 1010; Feb
6 - Bid 2 - Asked 2 - Normal

GOLD (100 troy oz.)			
Mar	133.70	134.20	133.70
Jun	133.30	134.80	132.90
Sep	134.50	126.10	134.30
Dec	135.10	137.30	135.90
Mar	136.90	139.20	136.00
Jun			141.20

Sales: March 17; June 1950; Dec. 110; March 39; June 20.

Stocks

March 17, 1976

	High	Low	Last
1728 Madison	50	50	50 1/2
514 A. J. Mills	32 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
1455 Marmola A	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
26 Mar. Star A	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
8305 Moore	54 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
1640 Murphy	55 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
450 Neelys Dig	32 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1318 Noranda A	33 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
4038 Norcon	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
1000 Norweg. W	5 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

130	OSP	Ind	320	370	370
730	Orchard	A	267	266	267
3520	Oshtawa	A	554	5	
7330	Pamour	A	450	435	445
6950	PanCan	Ind	324	32	324
7340	PanCan	Ind	311	314	314
734	Pine Point	A	324	32	324
200	Pitts	C	554	554	
2897	Placer	A	523	23	
510	Que Burg	A	145	140	145
1728	Reed, Osir	A	57	7	
612	Reinhold	A	523	224	224
4022	Reynolds	Pro	78	76	74

100	Kathman		\$179	172	1	1	1
25799	Shel	Can	\$16	154	1	1	1
9220	Sherritt	A	\$174	7	1	1	1
900	Sleboha		\$104	1015	1	1	1
210	Sigma		\$204	2034	2	2	2
29311	Simpsons		\$7	6	1	1	1
963	Simpson	S	\$10	10	1	1	1
100	Sit		\$10	10	1	1	1
116	Talcorp		\$74	714	1	1	1
20735	Southam	A	\$2414	24	2	2	2
100	St. Broadcast		\$24	84	1	1	1
9999	Stelco	A	\$294	2819	2	2	2
10000	Steno	R	\$10	21	1	1	1
1222	Steno	O	\$275	275	2	2	2
740	Tecor	Cor	\$25	420	1	1	1
566	Tecor	Cor	\$25	321	1	1	1

1200 Teleadny	55%	54%	
2800 Tex Can	526%	54%	280
103600 Thom N	513%	13%	1036
3568 Thom Dm	1818%	17%	1818
3200 Tor Star	17%	17%	17
1430 Traders A	1414%	14%	1414
2235 Trans Mt	59%	9%	59
4323 TrCan PL	5121%	11%	5121
200 Un Carbld	5233%	23%	200
41690 UGAs A	58	7%	58
200 Union OH	39%	9%	39
908 U Keno	88%	8%	908
4200 U Siscoe	58	7%	4200

3100 Upt Can	123 1/8	13	125 1/8
320 Vestron	54 1/8	16 1/2	54 1/8
340 Voyager P	37 1/8	11 1/2	37 1/8
200 Westco	119 1/8	12 1/2	119 1/8
1314 Westburne	101 1/4	10 1/2	101 1/4
9300 West. Mine	375	365	372 1/2
210 Westnise	524	24	524
270 Weston	518	38	518 1/2
2116 Wilbur	115	11 1/2	115 1/2
3254 Woodard	820 1/2	20	815 1/2
700 Yk Saar	227	226	222 1/2
Total sales	2,200,657	shares	

170	Alisma	\$	254	254	25
1245	Asbestos	\$	779	77	27
1735	Bank Mont	\$	154	153	15
1209	Basic Res	\$	3	734	
200	Bombard		290	290	290
349	Cen Cement		1054	1074	107
1204	Cdn Ind Pow		254	24	24
400	Cdn Int Fash		154	154	15
3850	Cor		21	21	21
1987	Cor Bath		344	344	34
640	Dom Bridge		33	33	33
3122	Fnd Cl	\$	200	190	200
1731	Gaz Metro	\$	64	64	64

2400 Imasco	\$	27	26%	26	26
500 Ivaco	\$	934	934	934	934
240 Molson A	\$	19	18%	19	19
1150 Power Co	\$	1044	1044	1044	1044
200 Price Co	\$	1614	1614	1614	1614
8730 Royal Bank	\$	2874	27%	27	27
1100 Roy Trust A	\$	214	21	21	21
1600 Zeitler's	\$	465	465	465	465
Total sales 565,974 shares					

**Wednesday's
New Highs and Lows**

NEW HIGHS-72		
AlaPw 11pf	Dravo Corp	AMFuel
AlaPw 11pf	Dress Ind	Nat G
AlaPw 11pf	Eagle Pich	Nat M
AlaPw 11pf	Eaton Corp	Newme
AlaPw 11pf	EWEmm	Newmi
AlaPw 11pf	EWEmm of	North
AlaPw 11pf	EWEmm of	North
AlaPw 11pf	EWEmm of	North
AlaPw 11pf	Feddors	Oford
AlaPw 11pf	Federal Co	Pennzo
AlaPw 11pf	FedPap Bd	Pennzi

vest, Inc.	FePa 1.20p	Pemco
Weldg. Ham	Feder Dsfr	Philips
Wells, Howell	Finl. Feder	Phil Int
Wentz Co	Flint	Phon
West Prod	Flintlake	Savin
Wills Legg	Fuqua Ind	Scovitt
Worren Co	Gannett Co	Shapell
Wudget Ind	Geoid of	SOS Co
Wurthg	Globe 4.50p	Sou. Pac
Wyer Corp	Gould 4.50p	Spa. Pac
X-ray Lead	Handy Har	Storer
Yarnall	Hanes Corp	Sybron
Yn. Milcon	Harris Co	Textn
Zampom Co	Harisco Co	Travel
Zell	Hawthorn	Travel
Zell Co. p1A	Int. Am. of	US
Zell Co. p1B	La Pacit	

<p> Super Rge TS Cor Jersey Cp </p>	<p> Manuf Han Abobil Home Molycorp. pf </p>	<p> Webb Weyerh </p>
<p>NEW LOWS-10</p>		
<p> Albertsons OME 1.42pf Coopnd wi fur p78 </p>	<p> Houston LP Indps. PwL Marsh MCL </p>	<p> Quaker UAL II Wisc E </p>

Exports Rising By 12 Per Cent

TOKYO, March 17 (AP)—Major Japanese trading companies expect their exports to increase an average 11.9 per cent from last year earlier in the first half of the fiscal 1976 beginning April 1.

The report covers estimates for both exports and imports by 10 major Japanese trading firms for February.

an average 8.5-percent from a year earlier during period.

Anticipation of a sharp rise in exports to the United States cited as one of the main factors in the estimate. Exports to United States are expected to rise an average 32.7 per cent the first half of fiscal 1976 compared with a year earlier.

Those to Europe and Southeast Asia are expected to develop an average 4.2 and 5.8 per cent respectively.

100

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 17

[illegible][illegible]

Currency Rates

March 17, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	S.F.	Swiss F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.7050	5.1810	108.58*	37.77*	—	8.6710*	103.78*	44.20
Braunschweig	29.3775	72.33	18.46	8.3590	4.6800*	14.659*	—	45.43
Frankfurt	2.5145	4.9870	100.00	34.47	84.49*	10.000*	—	41.54
London	0.12233	—	4.8790	8.59	1.891	5.165	73.50	4.8233
Milan	882.0	1.8865	50.377	187.10	—	326.56	21.275	947.21
Paris	4.7650	8.9840	184.353*	33.353	173.52*	11.9665*	—	155.0
Stockholm	1.0000	—	—	54.13*	—	76.45*	—	—

The following are dollar values only: Danish Kroner: 6.1325; Swedish: 32.5655; Israeli S 7.52; French: 67.04; Schilling: 13.4545; Sw. krona: 4.8053; Yen: 306.18; Belgian Franc: 41.50; Canada: 80.852; Hong Kong: #1.8233.

(*) Commercial bank. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (Y) Units of 10,000.
 (c) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

27. Keep in touch between visits.
(An international call means business.)

“Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

All these Notes have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

January, 1976



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- * **Arab Bank (Overseas) Ltd.**
- * **Arab Bank For Investment & Foreign Trade**
- * **Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L.**
- * **Arab International Finance Co. (ARINF)**
- * **The Arab and Morgan Grenfell Finance Co. Limited**
- * **Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.**
- * **Banque Audi S.A.L.**
- * **Banque Européenne Pour Le Moyen Orient S.A.**
- * **Banque Européenne de Tokyo**
- * **Banque Franco-Arabe d'Investissements Internationaux**
- * **Banque d'Investissement et de Financement S.A.L. (INF)**
- * **Banque Libano-Française S.A.L.**
- * **Chicorp International Bank Limited**
- * **Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft**
- * **DEHON, Read Overseas Corporation**
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